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DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, AND BRIGADES.

Northeastern Department.—Hqrs., Boston, Mass. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards ordered to command on May 1, 1917.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N. Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to command on May 1, 1917.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N. Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N. Y. Brig. Gen. Harry P. Hodges.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S. C. Brig. Gen. Clarence P. Townsley.

Southeastern Department.—Hqrs., Charleston, S. C. Major Gen. Leonard Wood ordered to command on May 1, 1917.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d Division.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Nogales, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer. Ordered to be relieved before May 1, 1917.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Gen. John J. Pershing.

1st Provisional Infantry Division.—Hqrs., Camp Wilson, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Brownsville, Texas. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton.
2d Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman.
3d Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Eagle Pass, Texas. Brig. Gen. Francis H. French.
Artillery Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Col. E. A. Millar, 3d Field Art., commanding.

2d Provisional Infantry Division.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Senior colonel commanding.
2d Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Senior colonel commanding.
3d Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Columbus, N. M. Senior colonel commanding.
Artillery Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble.

3d Provisional Infantry Division.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
1st Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Nogales, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.
2d Infantry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene.

1st Provisional Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Eben Smith.
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1st Provisional Cavalry Brigade (attached to 1st Provisional Infantry Division).—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Col. A. P. Blocksom, 3d Cav., commanding.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Hunter Liggett ordered to command on May 1, 1917.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P. I. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H. T. Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Schofield Bks., H. T. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Treat.

Panama Canal Zone.—Hqrs., Ancon. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer ordered to command on May 1, 1917.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

1st Engineers.—Hqrs. and A and B, Brownsville, Texas; C, Laredo, Texas; D, Washington Bks., D. C.; Hqrs., 2d Battalion and Co. E, Eagle Pass, Texas; F, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Engineers.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D and Co. A, 1st Battalion, Mounted Engrs., attached, El Paso, Texas; E and F, Vancouver, Wash.

3d Engineers.—Hqrs., Fort Santiago, Manila, P. I.; A and B, Manila, P. I.; C and D, Fort Shafter, H. T.; E and F, Corozal, C. Z.

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Field Battalion.—Hqrs. and Cos. A and B, Fort Bliss, Texas.
2d Field Battalion.—Hqrs. and Cos. A and B, Brownsville, Texas.

3d Field Battalion.—Co. B, Fort William McKinley, P. I.
1st Telegraph Battalion.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Co. D, Marfa, Texas; E, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Telegraph Battalion.—Hqrs. and Cos. D and E, Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Telegraph Battalion.—1st Platoon, Co. D, Manila, P. I.; 1st Platoon, Co. E, Fort Shafter, H. T.

4th Telegraph Battalion.—1st Platoon, Co. D, Corozal, C. Z. Depot.—Cos. F, Valdez, Alaska; G, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; H, Fort Wood, N. Y.; I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; L, Fort Mason, Cal.

1st Aero Squadron.—Columbus, N. M.
2d Aero Squadron.—1st Co., Fort Mills, P. I.
3d Aero Squadron.—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Aviation.—Cos. A, San Diego, Cal.; B, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.; C, Memphis, Tenn.; D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, Fort Omaha, Neb.

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CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops C, D, I and K, Douglas, Ariz.; A, Forest Station, Ariz.; L, Slaughter's Ranch, Texas; E and G, Naco, Ariz.; B, F, H and M, Calexico, Cal.
2d Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops E, F, G, H, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.; B, C and D, Fort Myer, Va.; I, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

3d Cav.—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Schofield Barracks, H. T.

5th Cav.—Fort Bliss, Texas.

6th Cav.—Hqrs. and Machine Gun Troop, Marfa, Texas; Troops A and B, Glenns Springs, Texas; C, Terlingua, Texas; D, Polvo, Texas; E, Love's Ranch, Texas; F, Indio, Texas; H, Hester's Ranch, Texas; K, Everett's Ranch, Texas; G, I, L and M, Presidio, Texas.

7th Cav.—Fort Bliss, Texas. Ordered to Douglas, Ariz.

8th Cav.—Fort Bliss, Texas.

9th Cav. (colored).—Manila, P. I.

10th Cav. (colored).—Regiment (less 1st Squadron and Troop L), Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; 1st Squadron, Nogales, Ariz.; Troop L, Fort Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and F and H, Columbus, N. M.; I and K, Culbertson, N. M.; L and M, Alamo Hueco, N. M.; G, Mt. Riley, N. M.; E, Hermanos, N. M.; A, B, C and D, Corozal, Canal Zone.

13th Cav.—Fort Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine Gun Troop and Troops A, B, C and D, Del Rio, Texas; E, F, G and H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L and M, Fort McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P. I.

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17th Cav.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.

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4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, El Paso, Texas; D, Ft. Brown, Texas; E and F, Corozal, C. Z.
5th Field Art. (Heavy).—Hqrs. and A, B, C and E, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; F, Ft. Brown, Texas.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., 1st Battalion and Batteries E and F, Douglas, Ariz.; D, Nogales, Ariz.
7th Field Art. (Light).—Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
8th Field Art. (Light).—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
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1st Inf.—Schofield Bks., H. T.
2d Inf.—Ft. Shafter, H. T.
3d Inf.—Eagle Pass, Texas.
4th Inf.—Brownsville, Texas.
5th Inf.—Empire, Canal Zone.
6th Inf.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
7th Inf.—Camp Fort Bliss, Texas.
8th Inf.—Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P. I.
9th Inf.—Laredo, Texas.
10th Inf.—Camp E. S. Otis, C. Z.
11th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
12th Inf.—Nogales, Ariz.
13th Inf.—Manila, P. I.
14th Inf.—Hqrs. and G, H, I, K, L, M and Machine Gun Co., Yuma, Ariz.; A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; B, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; D, Ft. Davis, Alaska; E and F, Ajo, Ariz.
15th Inf.—Tientsin, China.
16th Inf.—Ft. Bliss, Texas.
17th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. B, C, E and I, Fort Bliss, Texas; A, D and F, Fort McPherson, Ga.; G, H, K, L and M, Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga.
18th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, F, G, I, K, L, M and Machine Gun Company, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E and H, Ft. Sill, Okla.
20th Inf.—Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas.
21st Inf.—Cos. A and B, Palm City, Cal.; Hqrs. Co., Supply Co., Cos. C and D and 2d Battalion, less Co. G, San Diego, Cal.; Co. G, Tecate, Cal.; 3d Battalion and Machine Gun Co., Calexico, Cal.
22d Inf.—Ordered to Governors Island, N. Y., from Douglas, Ariz.
23d Inf.—El Paso, Texas.
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25th Inf. (colored).—Schofield Bks., H. T.
26th Inf.—Regt., Harlingen, Texas, less Cos. K, L and M, Kingsville, Texas.
27th Inf.—Manila, P. I.
28th Inf.—Ft. Ringgold, Texas; Co. E, San Juan, Texas; F, Edinburg, Texas; G, Pharr, Texas; H, Hidalgo, Texas; I, Mission, Texas; K, Penitas, Texas; L, Roma, Texas; M, Sanford, Texas.

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34th Inf.—Marfa, Texas.
35th Inf.—Douglas, Ariz.
36th Inf.—Ft. Clark, Texas; 1st and 2d Battalions, Del Rio, Texas.
37th Inf.—Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Porto Rico Regt. of Inf.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Co., Supply Co., and A, B, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, San Juan, P.R.; C and D, Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R. Cos. E, F, G and H ordered to Canal Zone for duty.
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THE NAVY.

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1st Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. Eli K. Cole, commanding; Brigade Hdqrs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.
Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Major Smedley D. Butler, commanding.
2d Regt., 16th, 23, 53d and 54th Cos., Lieut. Col. P. M. Bannon, commanding.
2d Provisional Brigade, Marine Corps, Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, commanding; Brigade Hdqrs., Santo Domingo City, D.R.
Artillery Battalion, 1st and 13th Cos., Lieut. Col. George C. Thorpe, commanding.
3d Regt., Lieut. Col. H. I. Bears, commanding.
4th Regt., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.
Companies in Santo Domingo: 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 48th, 49th, 47th, 48th, 50th and 52d Cos.

In the table following the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station; N. Am. Dep., naval ammunition depot.



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Stamina—to withstand racking, ruining, grinding day in and day out service. Important for convoy and commissary work.

Power in abundance—for muddy roads and hilly country. Valuable indeed for all army service.

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As a result of this amazing strength and these remarkable performance, SERVICE Motor Trucks have established re-sale records which according to our best information, have never been equaled. 60 per cent of our 1915 production was required to fill orders for satisfied customers. 67 per cent of our 1916 sales were re-orders from companies already operating one to 97 SERVICE Motor Trucks.

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Compared with all the trucks made by the nine other of the ten dominant manufacturers SERVICE stands out with 20 per cent super-strength. Frame, springs, motor, worm drive construction—the truck throughout shows super-efficiency—super-strength. It is no wonder then that SERVICE Motor Trucks everywhere are making such remarkable performance records. Never yet have we heard of a SERVICE Motor Truck outliving its usefulness. The first SERVICE Motor Truck ever built is still in service, showing unusually low upkeep cost.

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1 ton truck - \$1425	2 ton truck - \$2350	3½ ton truck (Special Construction) - \$3350
1½ ton truck - 2100	3½ ton truck - 3100	5 ton truck - 4150

Service Motor Truck Company

Main Office and Factory: Wabash, Ind.

Dept. B-3

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Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 9th Co., Lieut. Col. Robert H. Dunlap.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Major Newt H. Hall.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Major Robert Y. Rhea.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., Major Charles B. Taylor.
M. Bks., N. Am. Dep., Dover, N.J., 1st Lieut. Theodore A. A. Scott.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Randolph C. Berkeley.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, 34th Co., Major Douglas C. McDougal, commanding; M. Bat., 7th, 17th, 20th and 43d Cos., Capt. Edward A. Greene, commandings.
M. Det., N. Am. Dep., Hingham, Mass., Capt. Edward W. Sturdevant.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Major Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 1st Lieut. Paul C. Marmion.
M. Det., N. Am. Dep., Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 35th Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major Paul E. Chamberlain.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Major Eli T. Fryer.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Major Hamilton D. South.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., 49th Co., Col. James E. Mahoney.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Major John N. Wright.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Col. Wendell C. Neville.
M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Andrew B. Drum.
Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Francis T. Evans.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Hqrs. 1st Regt., 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 15th, 19th and 22d Cos., Col. Charles G. Long.
M. Bks., Fort Royal, S.C., Col. T. C. Treadwell.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major James McE. Huey.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Harry Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., Capt. T. C. Turner.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Louis M. Gulick.
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Lieut. Col. George C. Reid.

Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arizona, Capt. Edwin N. McClellan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. O. F. B. Price.
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William O. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, Capt. Joseph C. Fagan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. P. A. Capron.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 1st Lieut. S. B. Kennedy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. R. E. Messersmith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, Capt. Emile P. Moses.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 1st Lieut. L. M. Bourne, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
55th Co., U.S.S. Maine, 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Montana, 1st Lieut. Harry Schmidt.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, 1st Lieut. E. H. Brainard.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Alexander M. Watson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Olympia, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wirgman.
M. Det., U.S.S. Pittsburgh, 1st Lieut. Gerald A. Johnson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Seattle, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Tebbis, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Poits.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. F. S. N. Erskine.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.
51st Co., U.S.S. Vermont, 1st Lieut. Lloyd W. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Randolph Coyle.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, was presented with the Civic Forum Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service in New York city on March 22. Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, presented the medal to Dr. Bell. In his speech of acceptance Dr. Bell said: "I may perhaps claim the credit of blazing the trail, but I am embarrassed at all the honor which has been done me, because so much of it should go to the many men who have since improved upon and extended its use—to such men as Mr. Carty and his associates. Why, I am not even able to understand some of the mechanism which they

Moreland Distillate Motor Trucks Especially Adapted for Military Service

Moreland Distillate Motor Trucks are built to meet the most extreme and severest trucking conditions in America. From mining camps and oil fields to desert trails and state highways they are rendering a degree of service which is almost unbelievable.

They possess the sterling qualities which are so vitally essential to satisfactory service in a motor truck for Army purposes.

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3, 1, 1½, 2½, 4 and 5 Ton Chassis Capacities



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(189)

have introduced into the use of the telephone. When they telephoned from Arlington and were heard at Eiffel Tower in Paris, I could not see how it was done, nor could I understand how an operator in Hawaii was able to pick up the message." Speeches were also made by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., J. J. Carty and Union N. Bethel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Plattsburg Manual" (The Century Company) by Lieuts. O. O. Ellis and E. B. Garey, U.S.A., all prospective applicants for admission to the Federal training camps will find a valuable guide, counsellor and friend, and all students who have had one or more courses at one of these camps of instruction will find a text-book to help them in the further study of military training, as well as a work that will aid them in keeping fresh in memory what they have already learned. The two Army officers who have written this manual have worked on the proper assumption that those who study it are absolutely new to all matters connected with training camp life, from the necessary detail of sanitation to the more specific ones connected with the school of the soldier, of the squad and of the company. The reader is advised as to the proper way of making application to enter one of these camps, to whom to apply, what his expenses and allowances will be, what he must take to camp with him and what the Government is prepared to supply him. He is given general advice as to what kind of clothes to wear other than his uniform, how to prepare himself by a course of physical training before he goes to camp, and how to live when he is in camp to get the best out of himself and the instruction given. He is shown through hundreds of admirable illustrations how to perform the various evolutions of drill and the manual of arms; and he can read separate chapters on "Fire Superiority," "The Service of Security," "Attack and Defense," "Tent Pitching," etc. There is also a separate and comprehensive chapter on the Officers' Reserve Corps and a supplement of six chapters which carry the student into the "Theory of Security" and other problems connected with actual warfare, treated in a more technical manner. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has written a foreword to the text in which he recommends it to all men who contemplate attendance at any Federal training camp and to those who are undergoing training thereat, adding: "The authors of this book have performed a valuable service, one which will tend to facilitate and aid very much the development of military training in this country. In addition to the purely mechanical details of training, the book presents in a very effective and simple manner the tactical use of troops under various conditions. In a word, it is a useful and sound work, and one which can be commended to those who contemplate a course in military training."

In his introduction to "Life at the U.S. Naval Academy, the Making of an American Navy Officer," by Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N. (G. P. Putnam's Sons), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says: "At the Naval Academy, the Government of the United States attempts to turn out in four years a man who, more than any other graduate, is expected to be 'all things to all men.' * * * This means that

every effort must be made to give the continuation of a general education and, in addition, the students must be taught all of the nautical, all of the military, all of the scientific, all of the historical and legal knowledge that is necessary to the equipment of even the youngest ensign in the Navy. In other words, in four years these boys * * * are expected to become not only educated gentlemen, but also international lawyers, keen observers, navigators, artillerymen, engineers and also all around men and specialists." To show just how this task of general, technical and ethical education is accomplished is the purpose of Commander Earle's book. He modestly says in his preface that "this recounting of the general scheme (of education) is of necessity dull in places." We take the liberty of disagreeing with this estimate of the situation, for by no other method than the thorough, painstaking one Commander Earle has adopted could the volume have been made the authoritative work it is. The text covers, after an introductory "Historical Sketch" of the Naval Academy, the complete routine of the life of a lad from the time he receives an appointment to the Academy until he is commissioned an ensign, a special chapter being devoted to "The Post-Graduate." The appendices cover "Course of Study, With Text-Books Used" and "Regulations Governing Admissions." Commander Earle writes with special authority on the Naval Academy since he is the head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery at the institution. The reader's pleasure in the text is enriched by seventy-three excellent illustrations of the Academy buildings and grounds and of the midshipmen at work and play, both ashore and afloat.

Major William C. Rogers, Infantry U.S.A., is the author of a little manual on "Grenadiers, Their Instruction, Training and Equipment" which is issued by his brother, Mr. Jason Rogers, of 73 Dey Street, New York city. As the introduction notes there is immediate need of a manual of this type and it is believed that the United States Army will have use for one written by an American. The data given are the result of careful observation and work during a period extending over several months and instructors will find the material and ideas presented of the most practical nature. After discussing general rules and a brief working knowledge of explosives, etc., the various types of grenades are described. These include hand grenades, fired by percussion, each weighing a pound and carried four at a time in a bandolier; the rifle grenade, also percussion, weighing one pound four ounces; the star rifle grenade for light at night, similar in size and shape to the rifle grenade. Dummy grenades, it is noted, are obtainable from the Ordnance Department and it is also recommended that a supply of dummies be made by each company mechanic out of two-inch pipe, filled with lead to the required weight. Improvised grenades may be made very effectively out of such materials as black powder, small canvas bags, tin fuses, tin cans or wide-mouthed bottles, with lead bullets or fragments of iron as missiles. Methods of training grenadier squads are noted and training for proficiency in throwing grenades under varying circumstances—in the open, from trenches, standing, kneeling or prone. Brief chapters are devoted to special training of supports, combat exercises and general grenadier tactics. Much material is included in the brief twenty pages of this little manual.

To their Standard Desk-Book Series the Funk and Wagnalls Company have added "A Desk-Book of

Twenty-Five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced" by Frank H. Vizetelly. The publishers state that it is the only work of its kind which indicates the correct pronunciation of the 25,000 words it contains as recorded by the eight accepted standard authorities of the day; traces English pronunciation from its first record to the present day; gives concise definitions of the less familiar words and of proper names; contains the pronunciation of all Bible names as recorded by the Authorized Version, the Douai Version, the Revised Version, and the Apocryphal books; and includes in their correct alphabetical places, the names of those persons, cities, rivers, etc., that have become prominent through the European War. The name of Dr. Vizetelly as the editor of this reference book is a guarantee of its authority and its completeness.

For the two years and a half the war has lasted in Europe Robert W. Service, the poet of the Yukon country, has been driving an ambulance in France with all that implies of hazardous service to the wounded and dying soldiers of the Allies and the Germans. Out of this experience he has written a book of verses called "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man" (Barse and Hopkins) that are filled rather with the martial spirit than that of the non-combatant, with the high spirits of the British and French soldiers, with the pain of wounds and the dirt of the trenches, and, as war verses should have, above all, the swing and verve of marching feet. As the Allied armies are made up of men from the world's ends so Mr. Service's verses reflect that catholicity of nations and races as may be observed in his rhymes about "The Man from Athabasca"; in "The Haggis of Private McFee" that a Boche shell spoiled in the making; in "The Odyssey of 'Erbert 'iggins," a product of Cockney London; and in the French girls singing by the roadside "Tipperary Days," the Gallic version of the tune to which the first British armies went marching to battle in France and Belgium. Mr. Service sings in an appealing and thoroughly British vein of the satisfying comfort to be found in "A Pot of Tea" that his soldiers rank above champagne; and he pictures "The Stretcher-Bearer" musing,

"I wonder if in 'Eaven's height,
Our God don't turn away 'is face"

at the sights the men doing this work on the battlefield have to see. The reader is made to feel at once the elation and depression of war through these verses that are brought to a close with this best of all refrains:

"Have faith! Fight on! Amid the battle hell
Love triumphs, Freedom beacons, all is well."

John Wiley and Sons, whose names are associated with so many scientific and technical works of special value, publish as No. 3 of the Engineering Series, "Microscopic Examination of Steel" by Henry Fay, Ph.D., D.Sc., professor of analytical chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and consulting metallurgist, Watertown Arsenal. It is the republication of material originally issued by the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., which has had a considerable demand. More than half the volume consists of photographs of metallurgical specimens, of which there are fifty-four.

The Macmillans publish "Defense and Foreign Affairs: A Suggestion for the Empire," by Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., with a preparatory note by Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. It is the result of the study of problems which inevitably arise in the consideration of any plan for the closer organization of the British Empire by groups of men in Great Britain, the Dominions, India, and elsewhere, associated under the name of the Round Table. Mr. Lash suggests a plan under which the Dominions, while retaining all their present powers, may take part in the foreign affairs of the empire and in the great policies and questions which concern and govern the issues of peace and war.

The Macmillans also publish at the price of \$1.50 "A League to Enforce Peace," by Robert Goldsmith with a special introduction by President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard.

John Lane Company, New York, publish what they describe as a timely and significant book, "The War After the War," by Isaac F. Marcossan, co-author of "Charles Frohman, Manager and Man," author of "The Autobiography of a Clown," "How to Invest Your Savings," etc. Its purpose is to show the vital need of commercial preparedness to meet the world problems that will develop with peace when a new struggle for economic mastery will begin.

THE REVERSE SIDE OF NAVY SELECTION.

In a personal letter the author of the verses that follow says: "They appeal to Navy officers I have known all my life and many of whom have been victims of this most vicious legislation. If you could see these fine fellows heart-broken and done for and could talk with them as I have done and could know, as I do, that all of them are as good as those placed over them by this selection, you would almost weep that such a terrible thing has come to the Navy. Many of our very best have been passed over, as you probably know from your personal acquaintance, men who have been devoted to the Service, and have worn themselves out at times for its best interest."

THE NAVY VAMPIRE—SELECTION.

(With all apologies.)

A fool there was and he made his prayer,
Even as you and I,
To the Service he loved and he thought so fair
(The Congress was blind and it did not care),
And the fool he made her mistress rare,
Even as you and I.

He gave his strength with a willing soul,
Even as you and I,
And he served all his life for a paltry dole,
And hoped at the end for his long-sought goal
(But the Congress dashed from his lips the bowl),
Even as you and I.

Selection came and it passed him by,
Even as you and I,
And he shuddered away with a stricken cry,
And often he felt he would rather die
(With no chance for hope and no use to try),
Even as you and I.

And if he only could fade away,
As with the Plucking Board,
And could hide with his shame from the light of day;
But no! He must strive in the self-same way
(When his heart is sick and his soul at bay),
Even as you and I.

And, to the bad will the Navy go,
Even as you and I,
For not one in the Service can ever know
The freedom from fear that he too will go
(Now that selection rules the promotion flow),
Even as you and I.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S.

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INCREASE OF NAVY AND MARINES.

As predicted in our last issue, page 961, the President has authorized the increase of the enlisted strength of the Navy to 87,000 men as provided in the Act of Aug. 29, 1916. This authority was contained in an executive order dated March 24 and published on the following day. It was considered probable that the Secretary of the Navy would not seek this authority until he had succeeded in bringing the enlisted strength to its previous limit (77,956), but many of Mr. Daniels's advisers were of the opinion that an announcement that the larger number was wanted would result in stimulating recruiting. The Act of Aug. 29, 1916, fixed the permanent strength of the Navy at 77,956, of which 68,700 should be enlisted men, 6,000 apprentice seamen and remainder to come under various classifications. The President was empowered "whenever, in his judgment, a sufficient national emergency exists, to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy to 87,000 men." According to officials of the Navy Department, the present strength of the Navy is about 41,000 men. The shortage of officers is about 995. For full mobilization of the fleet, it is estimated, a total of 73,817 enlisted men and 25,219 enlisted reserves would be required, without taking into consideration personnel for necessary auxiliaries and for increasing the forces at shore stations and other detached duty.

The Secretary of the Navy immediately put into operation the various plans drawn up in his department for stimulating recruiting. These included a telegraphic appeal to 2,600 editors throughout the country and messages to the recruiting officers, authorizing them to give "the fullest publicity" to the campaign. The telegram sent to the editors on March 25 read as follows:

"The President last night signed an executive order directing that the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy be increased to 87,000. He was authorized by Congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment. New ships and ships in reserve are being fully commissioned as rapidly as possible, and the need is imperative for a larger enlistment to man them. There has been a net increase of over 6,500 in enlistment since Congress recently authorized an increase, but many more are needed, and needed now. Will you emphasize this need by giving special prominence on Monday on the first page of your paper to the President's order, and also by making an editorial appeal for new recruits for the Navy. The Navy offers exceptional advantages to young men of stuff and ambition to serve in the first line of national defense. In this emergency you have the opportunity and the privilege of performing this public service, and I am confidently appealing to you for your cordial and helpful co-operation."

To each important recruiting station the following notification was sent: "President has directed the emergency increase of the Navy to 87,000 enlisted men, this in addition to the 18,300 men. Give fullest publicity, getting in touch with all newspapers and sub-stations to-day. Department has telegraphed all editors asking co-operation. The country urgently needs these men now for the first line of defense. Enroll extra help as needed and make request for extra allotments as required."

The President on March 24 signed an executive order directing that the authorized strength of the Marine Corps be increased to 17,400 men, the order like that increasing the Navy to 87,000, being based upon the Act of Aug. 29, 1916. Major Gen. George Barnett, commanding the corps, immediately started an intensified campaign to enlist this added increment, putting into action the really

remarkable publicity bureau which is maintained by the corps and of which every marine is an "ex-officio" member. The following notice was mailed to thousands of newspapers on March 26 as part of this campaign:

"The President has signed an executive order directing that the authorized strength of the Marine Corps be increased to 17,400 men. He was authorized by Congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment."

"The United States Marine Corps is the soldier branch of our first line of defense. Marines serve both ashore and afloat and are trained as infantry, heavy and light artillery, and machine-gun companies. They form the landing parties from ships of the Navy, are the first men detailed for expeditionary duty, and defend all naval bases. Each capital ship of the Navy carries one company of Marines. There has been a net increase of over 3,000 in the strength of the corps since Congress recently authorized an increase, but over 4,000 more are needed and needed now."

"Will you please emphasize the needs of this important branch of our naval service by giving special prominence in your paper to the President's order." The Marine Corps offers exceptional opportunities to young men of grit and ambition to serve their country in the first line of defense. In this emergency you have the opportunity and privilege of performing this public service, and I am confidently appealing to you for your cordial and helpful co-operation."

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH OF NAVY.

The following table shows the authorized strength of the Navy—officers and enlisted men, midshipmen, Flying Corps, etc.—allowed under the Act of Aug. 21, 1916, for the current half of the calendar year 1917, and embracing the increase in the enlisted strength authorized by the President's two executive orders dealing with the Navy and Marine Corps:

Enlisted men proper.....	87,000
Apprentice seamen.....	6,000
Hospital Corps (including pharmacists).....	2,929
Enlisted men sentenced to discharge.....	2,316
Enlisted men detailed to Naval Militia.....	1,309
Enlisted men of Flying Corps.....	350
Line officers.....	2,075
Medical officers.....	362
Pay officers.....	234
Construction officers.....	94
Civil engineer officers.....	44
Chaplains.....	84
Professors of mathematics.....	11
Dental surgeons.....	84
Midshipmen.....	1,762
Flying Corps (officers).....	150
Chief warrant officers.....	508
Warrant officers.....	350
Chief pay clerks, pay clerks, acting pay clerks.....	326
Marine Corps (officers, line, staff and warrant).....	637
Marine Corps (additional numbers in grade).....	2
Marine Corps (clerks to assistant paymasters).....	9
Marine Corps enlisted men proper.....	17,400
Marine enlisted men sentenced to discharge.....	420
Total.....	134,456

The enlisted strength of the Marine Corps is to be just one-fifth of the authorized enlisted strength of the regular enlisted personnel of the Navy.

The Weekly Bulletin, Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, reports that the projected railways for construction in Russia during the period 1917—1922 comprise a total of 31,346 versts (20,779 miles), of which 2,000 versts (1,326 miles) are branch lines. The cost of constructing these lines is estimated at 600,000,000 rubles (\$309,000,000). Railways authorized to be built and operated by companies with guarantee of their debenture capital have under construction and in a state of preparation to proceed to work 8,205 versts (5,439 miles) of line. The same periodical says: "The forest wealth of northern Russia constitutes one of the greatest undeveloped assets of the empire. In the governments of Archangel, Vologda, Olonets, Viatka, and Tobolsk there are some 90,000,000 desiatines (243,000,000 acres) of almost untouched forests of commercial timber exploitation of which has become now an economic necessity dictated by the need of improving the balance of trade in Russia's favor and of raising the value of the ruble. The important rôle that Archangel has been playing during the present war, coupled with the new ice-free port in the Gulf of Kola, which has now been connected with the Russian railway system, gives a new significance to the White Sea district. A writer in the Official Trade Gazette, Petrograd, calls attention to the great activities that will undoubtedly be developed at these ports after the war."

The New York Evening Mail gave the following statement prominence recently on its editorial page: "The War Department has not one real, serviceable military airship. The flying service has been in charge of men who never made flights." During 1916 the War Department ordered 366 military airplanes of American manufacture and received sixty-four. Mails were carried regularly from Columbus, N.M., to the headquarters of General Pershing at Colonia Dublan by military aviators of the U.S. Army for several months before the expeditionary force was withdrawn from Mexico. The day before the Evening Mail printed the above statement twenty-five airplanes ascended from the Army aviation at Mineola, Long Island, and carried out a series of military aerial maneuvers, this within twenty-five miles of the Evening Mail's office. Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army, who is directly responsible for the conduct of the Aviation Section, was the first passenger to be carried in an airplane by the Wrights, drew up the specifications for the first airplane to be bought by the War Department of any government, and has been a close student of aeronautics

ever since he was appointed to the Signal Corps in 1899. We have 200 military aviators in the Army including the officers engaged in the administrative side of the Aviation Section.

Notice of an important extension of the boundaries of the North Sea danger area, established by Great Britain as part of its plan for intensified action against German submarines, was received by the State Department on March 23 from W. H. Page, Ambassador in London. By the new decree certain safety areas, expressly provided for neutral shipping off the Dutch and Danish coasts in the Admiralty decree on Feb. 13, are again made dangerous, and the western limits of the zone are moved a little further westward into the North Sea. Almost simultaneously with the news of the British action word reached officials in Washington that the German government had declared a danger zone in the Arctic ocean, taking in everything east of twenty-four degrees east longitude, (off the Russian coast) and south of seventy-five degrees north latitude. In the opinion of Washington officials, the British decree aims to put up the bars against any more German commerce destroyers like the Moeve, and means a very stringent blockade of German North Sea ports. The German action is evidently intended to close the White Sea and the Port of Archangel, and is thus a new menace to American shipping.

The first of a series of conferences on the subject of legislation desired in connection with national defense was held on March 26 between the Secretary of War and Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, which includes Chairman Flood and Congressmen Harrison and Ragsdale. The initial conference was relative to the passage of laws on the subject of espionage, newspaper censorship and on the form in which the declaration of a state of war is to be presented to the House. Further meetings with this committee and with members of the Ways and Means Committee, which will handle the purse strings in case of war, are scheduled.

The Navy Department was notified on March 26, that the steamer St. Louis, the first American vessel bearing arms to attempt the passage of the barred zone, had arrived at "an English port." So thoroughly had the metropolitan dailies followed the self-imposed restrictions against publishing any details of the movements of these ships that outside of New York city the fact of the St. Louis' sailing was not known. In New York, of course, it was a matter of general knowledge, despite the fact that nothing was printed, because quite a demonstration was given for the departing ship as she quit the harbor on her hazardous voyage.

Litigation to determine whether State Militiamen enlisted under the old Dick law may be compelled, under call of the President to give Federal service under the new Militia law, was ordered expedited by the Supreme Court at the War Department's request on March 26. The test cases are habeas corpus proceedings of Alexander M. Emerson and Alfred P. Lowell, Mass. N.G., who declined to take the new Federal oath, and the Supreme Court's decision will affect the status of many thousand Guardsmen. The opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals in this case appeared on page 261, in our issue of Oct. 28, 1916.

The United States Government has formally refused the request made by Germany on Feb. 10 through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, to modernize and extend the old Prussian-American treaties of 1799 and 1828, Germany's interpretation of the treaties, as stated in the protocol presented by Dr. Ritter, expanded the exemption from seizure of "merchants and their effects" in case of war between the two countries, into a general exemption, including enemy ships in port at the outbreak of war, which must either be left free or given a safe conduct for their home ports, even through a hostile blockade.

Shortage of trained Army officers will be remedied, if Representative Buchanan of Texas has his way, through the establishment of government military academies in each of the forty-eight states. Mr. Buchanan announced on March 26 that he will introduce a resolution in the House when that body reconvenes, embodying this idea. Under his plan the academies are to be under joint State and Federal control and the National Guard units of the state would be concentrated annually at the school. Mr. Buchanan believes that a number of legislators will endorse the scheme.

Knowledge coming to the United States Government that propaganda persisted in Cuba to the effect that our government proposed aiding the Cuban rebels caused the issuance of a note on March 24 in which the United States reiterated its intention to sustain the Constitutional Government of Cuba and its refusal to hold any communication with the rebels. The American commander on March 25 withdrew the last men of the force that was landed at Santiago, Cuba, about March 10.

The United States Government has granted China's request for safe conduct for the former German Minister to China and his suite, across this country, on his way to Germany.

The Navy Department under date of Feb. 12, 1917, sent a communication to all bureaus, commandants of all navy yards, commanders in chief of fleets, division and force commanders, commanding officers of all ships, relating to repair facilities on board ships. The communication calls attention to a joint recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Ordnance as to "Repair Facilities on Board Ships" contained in their joint endorsement of February 9, 1917. "The joint recommendations are approved," says Secretary Daniels, "and the bureaus and commanding officers of capital ships will take the necessary steps to carry them out. Specific recommendations have not been made for classes of ships other than capital ships and destroyers, but, having in view the equipment authorized for capital ships, commanding officers of special types and flag officers of a group of similar type ships, using the joint recommendation of the bureau as a guide, will recommend in detail the facilities and shop locations they believe necessary to enable the ships under their command to be self-maintaining as to upkeep, and will submit the necessary requests to provide for such installation." The joint endorsement of the Bureau, said among other things that, with the exception of the plumber shop which might be consolidated with the carpenter shop, a distinct advantage would result in keeping the various shops in separate compartments. This conclusion results from consideration of the structural arrangement of vessels, the nature of work involved and administrations. The arrangement of shops is of great importance and has been indicated below. Certain instances of duplication between shops under the cognizance of different Bureaus have been eliminated. The adoption of a standard arrangement and equipment for ships is considered most desirable.

Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, in a recent official notice to mariners announces that there has been installed by the Navy Department, at the Darien Radio Station, Canal Zone, a time transmitting clock so constructed as to send time signals by radio. The clock is adjusted daily to Washington Observatory time by radio signal, with a maximum error not to exceed five-tenths of a second, ordinarily not to exceed one-tenth of a second. The signal is sent out by radio each day at one p.m., seventy-fifth meridian time. This signal begins at 12:35 p.m. and continues for five minutes. During this interval every tick of the clock is transmitted by radio except the twenty-ninth second of each minute, the fifty-fifth to the fifty-ninth second of each of the first four minutes, and finally the fiftieth to the fifty-ninth second of the last minute. The one p.m. signal is a longer contact after the longer break. The wave length used is 4,000 meters and is sent out so that any ship with ordinary commercial-receiving apparatus capable of tuning as high as 4,000 meters should be able to receive it. As the Navy Department of the United States has spared no expense in making the service reliable, it is desired that maximum benefits will result to shipping, and it is hoped that ship captains will communicate with the radio office at Darien, either by letter or radio, giving data as to distance of reception, clearness of signal, etc., in order that the service may be improved. If it is found that many merchant ships cannot tune to the 4,000 meter wave length, arrangements will be made to send time simultaneously from Colo Radio Station on a spark transmitter with shorter wave length.

Following the riot or rebellion in Dublin in May of last year the police and medical authorities reported that 106 persons were killed and that 614 wounded were passed to the hospitals. Beyond this the casualties of the rebels were not ascertainable. Those of the troops were not reported. The damage to property was estimated at eight million dollars. It is interesting to contrast this with the loss in the draft riots in New York in 1863. The author of "The Volcano Under the City" describing the experiences in New York at that time says: "The loss of life by the mob is very difficult to estimate, even approximately. The police estimate ranges from twelve to fifteen hundred rioters killed. Well-informed military authority gives it at about 1,300. A dispatch to the War Office at the time, from an official in the detective service, reported the number somewhat too exactly at 1,462." The Lord George Gordon "no popery" riots which are the theme of Dickens's story of "Barnaby Rudge" disturbed London for a week from June 2 to June 8, 1780, resulting in the reported deaths of 285 persons, the severe wounding of 173 and the conviction of fifty-two prisoners, of whom between twenty and thirty were executed. The losses of the Catholics, against whom the violence of the mob was directed, were never precisely determined. Claims for compensation were made for fifty-seven houses destroyed, three of them chapels, or mass-houses, besides two embassy chapels. For these there was an allowance of \$167,095 and for the destruction of a brewery valued at \$500,000 there was a remission of import duties which more than equalized this loss.

Ten lieutenants of the Argentine navy, who have come to this country to study in our Navy Department for one year, reported to the Secretary in Washington on March 26. They will be assigned at once to ships. The party included F. Lajous, C. Repetto, E. Ceballos and V. Ferrer, who will enter the submarine arm; R. Fitz Simon, C. Pouchon and M. Zar, who will study aviation; and R. Venengo, G. Bustamante and J. Galfrascoli, who will be assigned to the battleship fleet.

"Away out here in the West," writes Capt. H. W. Furniss, O.R.C., from San Francisco, Cal., "the pride of feeling that he served his country still burns strongly in the breast of Franklin Dufour, a veteran of the Mexican War. During a trip to Sacramento, Cal., I had the honor of attending the meeting of the local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and witnessed the mustering in at that post of Comrade Dufour. The old soldier had to be assisted by a couple of members, but regardless of his ninety-five years, when the oath was administered he disregarded his crutch and cane and straightened up to the position of 'attention' in a manner to excite the envy of a drill instructor. Commander-in-Chief Rabing, of New York, conferred the obligation, although the sight of that old soldier caused a lump in his throat and a tremor in his voice. Dufour was born March 11, 1822, was mustered into service June 18, 1846, as a member of Co. D, 93 Indiana Vols., served through Taylor's campaign. He was mustered out at New Orleans June 25, 1848. The foregoing only shows, regardless of the feeling in some sections of our country about universal military training, that no matter who the man is there is a pride

that never dies in the fact that he has served his country and had been active under its flag. 'Feeling as though he has a personal interest in dear 'Old Glory,' rather than just a hip-hip-burrah feeling, and when at public ceremonies it is unfurled and the band plays 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' he swallows and says to himself: 'That's my flag.'"

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, who was the only accredited representative of the American press on the western front for more than two years, gave a confidential talk at the Army War College in Washington on March 23 to the General Staff and officers detailed there. He said many things which he has not been at liberty to publish of a military value to the United States. He declared this country should not attempt to send any troops to France until it has raised an army of proper proportions. Ten thousand men, he said, would do little more than hold a mile of trench. On the subject of censorship, in the event the United States entered the war, he counseled the appointment of a chief civilian censor with Army and Navy officers for assistants, and the publication of all possible details in connection with the Army. Inasmuch as an army must be recruited from the people, he told the officers, the people must be recognized as part of it, and must be given any information which would not be of military value to an enemy.

George Vaux Bacon, the American newspaper man who acted as an agent in England for Albert O. Sander and Charles N. Wunnenberg, of the Central Powers Film Exchange, was sentenced on March 26 to serve one year and one day in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$1, on the charge of conducting a military enterprise in violation of American neutrality, by Judge Van Fleet, of the Federal District Court, in New York City. John C. Knox, Assistant U.S. District Attorney, reviewed the case to the court, and told of Bacon's capture in England and his trial there as a spy. Although he had jeopardized his life, Mr. Knox said, he had given the evidence on which Sander and Wunnenberg had been indicted. In England he was tried and found guilty of spying, and was sentenced to be hanged. He later got a pardon from King George on his promise to come to this country to testify against Sander and Wunnenberg, and was recently brought to New York by a Scotland Yard detective.

Dr. T. Stuart Paton, of Princeton University, is on his way to the military hospitals on the Texas border, where he will make a study of mental diseases among the United States troops there. He will be accompanied by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, of New York City, chairman of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, and Dr. Pierce Bailey, one of the most distinguished of American alienists. Dr. Paton stated he is acting under authority of the Surgeon General of the Army, with the object of establishing a medical military unit for treatment of mental cases. Funds from private sources have been provided for a hospital with 100 beds. "Since the beginning of the European war," Dr. Paton said, "there have been many cases of mental diseases among soldiers in the trenches. At present there are a number of mental disorder cases among our soldiers on the border. This is one of the most important matters that confronts military surgeons to-day."

In discussing the new press censorship regulations the New York Evening Post says: "In the main the censorship regulations suggested to the press will not be greatly objected to, barring one loosely drawn paragraph which would seem to prevent any discussion of governmental policy. This is precisely what the General Staff in its memorandum apparently aimed at, but it is something to which, we are convinced, neither Secretary Baker nor Secretary Daniels would agree." The Evening Post elects to hold the point of view that our General Staff is a combination of reincarnations of Machiavelli and Bismarck, whereas the General Staff is made up of trained soldiers who are endeavoring to take proper military precautions beforehand in a very vital matter, the publication of military news.

For the convenience of those persons whose affairs necessitate their frequent crossing of the Canadian border at Detroit and similar points, and the Mexican frontier, the Department of Labor has initiated a new identification system, which will go into effect with the new immigration law on May 1. A card, not unlike a railroad pass, will be used, upon which will appear the name of the bearer, his signature, description and photograph. Fifteen thousand of these cards have been prepared for issue as needed.

Our esteemed contemporary Brooklyn Eagle in an editorial in its issue of March 25 on "The Highest Rank In The Army," states that the rank of lieutenant general is now held by only two officers on the retired list of our Army, viz., Lieut. Gens. Nelson A. Miles, and S. B. M. Young. This is an error as three officers hold the rank of lieutenant general, the third being Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, who resides at Silver City, N.M.

A course of lectures is announced at the Cornell University Medical College in New York City by Major Philip W. Huntington, and Capt. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., U.S.A., on the subjects of Military Medicine, Sanitation and Surgery. The lectures will be given on successive Thursday afternoons at five o'clock from April 5 to May 31 inclusive.

Instructions were received at the Watertown, Mass., Arsenal on March 22 to put two ten-hour shifts of men at work immediately. The instructions were addressed to Col. T. C. Dickson, commanding, who says that the arsenal will need skilled workmen, especially machinists and mechanical draughtsmen. At present the arsenal is employing 800 men.

Immediate transfer of the prize ship Appam, at Newport News, Va., to the British owners was ordered on March 26 by the Supreme Court in Washington, D.C. This is the last step in taking the vessel from Lieut. Hans Berg and the German prize crew, following the court's recent decision that the Appam violated American neutrality.

CHANGES IN DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

A complete reorganization of the military departments of the Army in the United States has been made with the result that there are now six departments instead of four as formerly. These changes, it was announced by the War Department on March 25, are to go into effect May 1, 1917. The greatest change comprised in the reorganization is in the Eastern Department, which is to be divided into three departments—Eastern, Northeastern and Southeastern. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now commanding the Eastern Department with headquarters at Governors' Island, will be transferred on May 1 to the newly-established Southeastern Department with headquarters at Charleston, S.C.; Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, now commanding the troops in the Canal Zone, will command the Northeastern Department with station at Boston; Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, now commanding the Western Department, will be moved to Governors' Island, vice Wood. The Western Department with headquarters at San Francisco will be commanded by Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, now commanding the Philippine Department. The command of the troops in the Canal Zone will be given to Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, now on duty on the Mexican border; and Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, now at Manila, will succeed General Liggett in the Philippines. These changes were outlined in the following statement, given to the press on March 25:

"To facilitate decentralization of command the United States is divided into six military departments in place of the four now existing. The new orders become effective May 1, 1917, and comprise the following:

"(a) Northeastern Department, to embrace the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Headquarters Boston.

"(b) Eastern Department, to embrace the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, and the Island of Porto Rico with the islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters at Governors' Island.

"(c) Southeastern Department, to embrace the states of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, together with the coast defenses of New Orleans and the coast defenses of Galveston. Headquarters at Charleston, S.C.

"(d) Central Department, to embrace the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado. Headquarters at Chicago.

"(e) Southern Department, to embrace the states of Louisiana (except the coast defenses at New Orleans), Texas (except the coast defenses at Galveston), Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

"(f) Western Department, to embrace the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California, Nevada, Utah, and the territory of Alaska. Headquarters at San Francisco.

"Major Gen. Leonard Wood will command the Southeastern Department and Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell will command the Eastern Department. Major Gen. Hunter Liggett will command the Western Department, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards will command the Northeastern Department. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer will command the troops in the Panama Canal Zone. Other department commanders will remain as at present.

"Decentralization of command" was recommended by the Army War College as the first step toward the preparation of the country for defense in case of emergency. When the National Guard was sent to the border a year ago, tentative plans were drawn up (as explained in these columns recently) for the division of the Southern Department into three border departments, but with the imminence of war, the plans were dropped. Those who question the changes in the present Eastern Department do not base their disapproval upon the division of territory. It is pointed out that nearly eighty per cent. of the 150,000 Militia sent to the border last summer were mobilized from this department. Many officers have called attention to this fact and to the danger of concentrating under one office the work of mobilizing such a percentage of the full war force of 400,000 Militiamen plus the huge number of Volunteers who may be called in case of war, or of the "first class" if the universal service plan goes into effect. It was conceded that the task would be too great for a single department.

General Wood was given his choice of what department he would command through a telegram from the office of The Adjutant General, Washington, March 24, 1917, signed by General McCain saying: "Major General Wood: The President has ordered the division of the present Eastern Department into three parts, and has designated General Edwards to command the Northeastern Department, headquarters Boston; Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Eastern Department, headquarters Governors' Island; Southeastern Department, headquarters Charleston, S.C. The Secretary of War directs you to be given your option as to taking the latter department or the more important one at Manila or Hawaii."

General Wood's reply, which bears date of March 26, reads: "Acknowledge receipt of your telegram March 24 informing that Eastern Department is to be divided into three parts and tendering me command at Charleston or command at Manila or Hawaii. I prefer Charleston."

Instructions to states' adjutants general recently sent out from the Militia Bureau dealing with preparations for a possible second mobilization showed that the War Department had taken to heart the lesson learned from the result of the first call. Departmental commanders are now to be in charge of any mobilization of the National Guard, and also are to supervise the task of recruiting for the Guard regiments through organization of reserve units.

The new Manual for Army Cooks adopted by the War Department Nov. 21, 1916, is being issued to the Army. It was prepared under the direction of the Quartermaster General by Capt. L. L. Deitrick, Q.M.C., aided by Major L. R. Holbrook, Q.M.C., Capt. E. S. Wheeler, 4th F.A., and Capt. W. H. Smith, 7th Cav. The National Guard of the United States will also be guided by the new manual, which replaces the one authorized in 1910. The new manual consists of 270 pages and its chapters relate to definitions, the garrison ration, meat, the elementary principles of cooking and the elements of nutrition, management of the company mess, field cooking, messing on railroad trains and transports, and recipes. There are thirty-four illustrations in the manual which include the various quarters of beef, cows, steers,

etc., the carcasses of pork and mutton, field ranges, ice boxes, ovens, etc.

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, with headquarters at San Antonio, under date of March 16, 1917, in G.O. No. 8, makes an important reorganization of the Regular forces under his command. We briefly mentioned this change in organization on page 959 of our last issue. General Pershing has formed three Provisional Infantry Divisions and one Provisional Cavalry Division. This organization is for the purpose of administration, equipment, training and preparation for war service, and it is believed will prove of considerable advantage. The following is the new organization of the troops in the department as given in the official order, which became effective March 20, 1917:

FIRST PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Headquarters at Camp Wilson, Texas. Commander, Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A.

Infantry.

1st Brigade—Hq., Brownsville, Texas. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., commanding. 4th, 26th and 28th Infantry.
2d Brigade—Hq., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, U.S.A., commanding. 9th, 19th and 37th Infantry.
3d Brigade—Hq., Eagle Pass, Texas. Brig. Gen. Francis H. French, U.S.A., commanding. 8d, 30th and 36th Infantry.
Divisional Cavalry—Hq., Del Rio, Texas. 14th Cavalry.
Artillery Brigade—Hq., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Col. E. A. Miller, 3d F.A., commanding. 3d and 7th Field Artillery; Batteries D and F, 5th F.A.; Battery D, 4th F.A.
Engineers—Hq., Camp Wilson, Texas. 1st Regiment of Engineers (less Co. D).
Signal Troops—3d Aero Squadron and 2d Field Battalion.
Sanitary Troops—Ambulance Cos. Nos. 5, 6 and 7; Provisional Ambulance Co. B; Field Hospital Cos. 5, 6 and 7; Provisional Field Hospital Co. B.
Headquarters Train—Truck Co. No. 27.
Supply Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 3 and 25; Pack Train No. 8.
Attached pack trains: Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 25.
Ammunition Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 15 and 58.
Engineer Train—To be organized later.
Machine Shop—Truck A.
Bakery Companies—Attached: Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10 and 11.

SECOND PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Headquarters at El Paso, Texas. Commander, Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., U.S.A.

Infantry.

1st Brigade—Hq., El Paso, Texas. Senior colonel, commanding. 7th, 17th and 23d Infantry.
2d Brigade—Hq., El Paso, Texas. Senior colonel, commanding. 6th, 16th and 20th Infantry.
3d Brigade—Hq., Columbus, N.M. Senior colonel, commanding. 24th and 34th Infantry.
Divisional Cavalry—Hq., Marfa, Texas. 6th Cavalry; 12th Cavalry (less 1st Squadron), attached.
Artillery Brigade—Hq., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Edwin St. J. Greble, U.S.A., commanding. 4th F.A. (less 2d Battalion); 5th F.A. (less Batteries D and F); 8th F.A.
Engineers—Hq., El Paso, Texas. 2d Regiment (less Cos. E and F).
Signal Troops—1st Aero Squadron and 1st Field Battalion.
Sanitary Troops—Ambulance Co. No. 1; Provisional Ambulance Cos. A and C; Field Hospital Co. No. 1; Provisional Field Hospital Cos. A and C.
Headquarters Train—Truck Co. No. 33.
Supply Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 11 and 19; Pack Train No. 11.
Attached pack trains: Nos. 4, 13 and 26.
Ammunition Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 14 and 16.
Engineer Train—To be organized later.
Machine Shop—Truck B.
Bakery Companies—Attached: Nos. 2 and 12.

THIRD PROVISIONAL INFANTRY DIVISION.

Headquarters at Douglas, Ariz. Commander, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, U.S.A.

Infantry.

1st Brigade—Hq., Nogales, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, U.S.A., commanding. 12th Infantry; 14th Infantry (less 1st Battalion); 35th Infantry.
2d Brigade—Hq., Douglas, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, U.S.A., commanding. 11th, 18th and 22d Infantry.
Divisional Cavalry—10th Cavalry (less one troop); 1st Cavalry (less four troops), attached.
Artillery—6th Field Artillery.
Sanitary Troops—Ambulance Co. No. 2 and Field Hospital Co. No. 2.
Headquarters Train—Truck Co. No. 56.
Supply Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 40* and 51; Pack Train No. 12.
Attached pack train: No. 24.
Ammunition Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 52* and 54*.
Engineer Train—To be organized later.
Machine Shop—Truck C.
Bakery Companies—Attached: Nos. 3 and 8.

*In reserve.

FIRST PROVISIONAL CAVALRY DIVISION.

Headquarters at El Paso, Texas. Commander, Brig. Gen. Eben Swift, U.S.A.

Cavalry.

1st Brigade—Senior colonel, commanding. 8th and 17th Cavalry.
2d Brigade—Senior colonel, commanding. 7th Cavalry; 13th Cavalry (less one troop).
3d Brigade—Senior colonel, commanding. 5th and 11th Cavalry.
Engineers—Co. A, 1st Batln.; Mounted Engineers.
Sanitary Troops—Ambulance Co. No. 3 and Field Hospital Co. No. 3.
Headquarters Train—Truck Co. No. 48.
Supply Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 2* and 43*.
Pack Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 21, 22 and 23.
Ammunition Train—Truck Cos. Nos. 46* and 47*.
Engineer Train—To be organized later.
Machine Shop—Truck D.
Bakery Company—Attached: No. 7.

*In reserve.

FIRST PROVISIONAL CAVALRY BRIGADE.

(Attached to 1st Provisional Infantry Division.)

Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Col. A. P. Blockson, 3d Cav., commanding.
8d and 16th Cavalry.

The regular forces not included in the provisional organizations given in Par. 1 of this order will retain their present status.

For the purpose of border patrol and defense the organizations indicated in Par. 1 of this order are assigned sections of the border as follows:

1st Provisional Infantry Division (1st Provisional Cavalry Brigade, attached), the present border districts of Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Del Rio.
2d Provisional Infantry Division, the present border districts of Big Bend, El Paso and New Mexico. The 1st Provisional Cavalry Division is attached to the El Paso District for emergency purposes of defense and patrol of the border.
3d Provisional Infantry Division, the present border districts of Arizona, Nogales and Yuma.
(a) The scheme of organization and command announced in this order provides for the grouping of units into divisions for the purposes of administration, equipment, training and preparation for war service, and the retention of the present districts for the purpose of defense and patrol of the border.

Division and district commanders will conduct the affairs of their commands accordingly.

(b) Effective March 20, 1917, all administrative duties heretofore performed by district commanders will be discharged by the provisional division commanders, and the functions of district commanders will be confined to the patrol and defense of the border.

(c) The present assignment of troops to districts and posts will be retained. Division commanders may change such assignments without approval from these headquarters only in the event of tactical situations or emergencies demanding immediate action. District commanders have discretionary authority in disposing their commands, but will report to these headquarters, as well as to their division commanders, permanent and semi-permanent changes of stations.

In addition to reporting to their immediate superior, district commanders will inform these headquarters direct of all conditions referring to the defense and patrol of the border.

Provisional division commanders are authorized to conduct the affairs of their divisions and the units included therein insofar as these relate to the following:

(a) The organization of the various headquarters and trains, and the general training and equipment of the division and its component parts as contemplated by Par. 193, Army Regulations, 1913;

(b) Pursuant to War Department instructions of March 15, 1917, the court-martial authority granted to tactical division commanders in Chapter III, Sec. 1, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1917;

(c) Leaves of absence and furloughs not to exceed one month, per Pars. 51 and 106, Army Regulations, 1913;

(d) Transfers, when not involving travel by rail (Par. 114), discharges (Par. 139), controversies and appeals (Par. 195), surveying officers (Par. 711), returns (Par. 811), records (Par. 821), efficiency reports (Par. 829), condemnation of property and inspection reports (Par. 906), horses for mounted officers (Par. 1095), as provided for by the indicated paragraphs of Army Regulations;

(e) Appointments (Pars. 1009, 1405, 1408), reductions (Pars. 1009, 1407), transfers (Pars. 1009, 1408, 1411), enlistments (Pars. 1009, 1408), re-enlistments (Pars. 1009, 1408), and discharges (Pars. 1009, 1408), as provided for by the indicated paragraphs of Army Regulations;

(f) Division commanders and commanders of organizations not included in divisions will forward to these headquarters copies of their monthly returns.

The provisional division and brigade commanders specified herein will take the necessary steps to organize their respective headquarters as specified in Tables of Organization, 1914. Hereafter, the staff of district commanders will be limited to that prescribed for the statutory organization they command, except as may be authorized by these headquarters.

DESTROYER CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Secretary of the Navy established a record on March 24 by awarding contracts for twenty-four new destroyers on the same day that bids for the vessels were opened. Contracts for ten were given to the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, Cal.; eight to the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; and six to William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. Fifteen of these destroyers were authorized in the Naval Appropriation Act approved March 4, 1917, and the remaining nine will be paid for out of the Naval Emergency Fund. In making the awards, the maximum number mentioned by the bidders were allotted in each case. This coincides with our statement that only a lack of facilities will prevent the early award of contracts for as many more of these vessels.

The new destroyers are duplicates of the 35-knot type already under construction (the Nos. 75 to 94) and like the other vessels recently contracted for they are to be built on the cost-plus-ten per cent. profit plan. They displace 1,185 tons, are 310 feet long and thirty-one feet beam. The armament consists of four 4-inch guns, four torpedo tubes and two 1-pounder automatic anti-aircraft guns. The limit of cost set by Congress is \$1,300,000 per ship. The following bids were received:

Union Iron Works.—Ten destroyers, duplicates of destroyers now under construction by them, on basis of cost plus ten per cent. profit.

Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.—Four, six, or eight destroyers, duplicates of destroyers now under construction by them, on basis of cost plus ten per cent. profit.

William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company.—Two vessels for \$1,450,000 each; four vessels for \$1,420,000 each six vessels for \$1,400,000 each. If open-hearth steel is used, a reduction of \$10,000 on each vessel is offered. The Cramp Company also offers, as a second bid, to construct two, four or six destroyers on the basis of cost plus ten per cent. profit.

Secretary Daniels announced that he would endeavor to arrange with the Maryland Steel Company, of Sparrows Point, Md., and with certain other smaller companies for the construction of additional destroyers. The Maryland Steel Company, which is now a property of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has built large merchant vessels and also built for the Navy the great drydock Dewey, which made the voyage around the world to Manila, and certain of the larger fuel ships now in the naval service. The company has not built destroyers, but it is believed that its facilities may be used to advantage in that direction now.

With the award on March 24 the Navy has under construction or under contract for immediate construction a total of fifty-two destroyers, eight of which were authorized in 1914 and 1915, and twenty in 1916.

CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

The following censorship regulations concerning the publication of military news during the present emergency were issued jointly by the State, War and Navy Departments on March 24. The announcement reads: In view of the desire of the press of the country to refrain from the publication of information harmful to the public interest, and with the intention of securing the maximum publicity, with the least injury thereto, the following regulations are hereby issued for its guidance, which, it is earnestly requested, be closely observed:

Regulations.—1. No information, reports or rumors should be published, which tend to disclose the military and naval policies of the government of the United States. (This regulation is directed against the publication of any news or comment which might reveal the strategic disposition or operation of armies or their sub-divisions, or the Fleet or its sub-divisions, any measures which might be adopted in consonance with the Department of State for the furtherance of American defense, and, in general, any plans for the use of the Army and Navy during the existence of a national emergency).

2. No information, reports, or rumors should be published which tend to disclose:

(a) Movements or employment of armies and their sub-divisions; fleets and their sub-divisions.

(b) Movements of vessels of the Navy, or their arrival at or departure from any port.

(c) Departures of merchant vessels should not be

mentioned, and it is desired that the name of the port of arrival be omitted.

(d) Assignment or movement, whether as groups or individual of officers and men of the military and naval establishment.

(e) Transportation of mails, supplies or munitions.

(f) Information of any designs, invention or test thereof or of manufacture, transport or distribution of implements of war.

(g) Concentration of military or naval supplies, or location of such supplies.

(h) Activities in or about arsenals, fortifications, army posts, naval magazines, navy yards, naval bases and radio stations.

3. Publication of any maps, diagrams, or photographs, which in any way might seem of military or naval value.

4. No moving pictures should be displayed which might be of military or naval value.

5. Any doubtful matter should be submitted to the authorized representative of the department concerned, who shall give an immediate decision thereon, and keep the inquiry made strictly confidential.

6. It is requested that no information, reports, or rumors, attributing a policy to the Government in any international situation, not authorized by the President, or a member of the Cabinet, be published without first consulting the Department of State.

Note.—The above regulations shall not be in force in any matters officially given to the press by properly authorized officials.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES FOR 1917.

The War Department has decided that the national small-arms matches for 1917 shall be contested on a suitable range to be determined later. Contestants in the rifle matches will shoot rapid fire at 200 yards; slow fire prone at 600 yards and slow fire prone at 1,000 yards. The course of fire is the same as that followed during the National Matches of 1916, and contained in Bulletin No. 6, War Dept., 1916. The course of fire is to be governed by the provisions of the Small-Arms Firing Manual of 1913, U.S. Army, except as modified by Bulletin No. 6.

The regulations approved by the Secretary of War provide for the attendance of teams as follows: U.S. Infantry, one team; U.S. Cavalry, one team; U.S. Coast Artillery, one team; U.S. Navy, one team; U.S. Marine Corps, one team, and U.S. Naval Academy, one team; Organized Militia, or National Guard, including all of its branches, one team from each state, territory and the District of Columbia; universities, colleges and military schools, one team from each state, territory and the District of Columbia; civilian teams, one from each state, territory and the District of Columbia. These teams, the report recommends, to be selected by state-wide competition. This, however, is not obligatory. The teams thus provided are to be made up of twelve shooting members, none of which shall have shot in more than four previous National Matches; one team captain, one coach, one spotter and four alternates, and, if desired, one range officer and one cook.

The expenditure of the \$300,000 appropriation carried in the 1917 Army Appropriation bill will provide for the initial issue upon the approval of the director of civilian marksmanship, and in so far as the appropriations will permit, of not more than: one target complete with single carrier; one marking disk and staff, middle range, and one marking disk and staff short range; one danger flag, one ricochet flag, and two indoor target carriers, to every rifle club organized under the rules of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice. An annual issue of 100 A, B, D, or L targets; 1,000 gallery targets; six spotters, short range; six spotters mid-range, and ten yards of target cloth is also provided. In addition to this, a requisition for two Springfield rifles and accessories, two gallery rifles with military sights, 120 ball Springfield cartridges for every member who during the previous year qualified as marksman or better, and 200 ball cartridges, gallery, caliber .22, for each club member, not to exceed 20,000 per annum, may be honored from each rifle club.

ON BEHALF OF THE SCHOLASTIC "GOATS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to Captain Steese's recent interesting article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution on the benefits to accrue to the Service from primarily scholastic selection of general officers, I would like to know how the author regards the unenviable record of one Bonaparte as a student and as a regimental officer? This query, I suppose, may very easily be answered by stating that Bonaparte is merely the rule-proving exception, but as I understand Captain Steese's article, his conclusions did not admit of any exceptions. At least, I can recall no hint therein that there may be exceptions to his postulates. I have delved a little into the life of the Emperor, and would perhaps think that my conclusions are erroneous, were it not that General Birkhimer, in an article published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution about 1906, gives a very complete exposition of the failings of Bonaparte as a regimental officer.

Tradition hath it that Bonaparte was a great mathematician. I believe that the report of one of the inspectors general of schools (and we've all read reports ad infinitum) credited Bonaparte with having an aptitude for mathematics. If time will be figured back, it demonstrates that this budding mathematician must have shown his ability at the somewhat immature age of from ten to fourteen. And Bonaparte himself has passed to us his unflattering observations on the ability of the teachers of his Autun and Brienne school days. And there is, or was, in the library of the Military Academy, a copy of the very simple mathematical text that was in use in the military schools of those days. As to his character as a regimental officer. He was insubordinate, quarrelsome, dropped from the rolls of his regiment (technically charged with desertion, I believe) and altogether, his efficiency report must have been interesting reading.

Let me confess. A "goat" myself, scholastically, I believe that, taking things by and large, Captain Steese is partly right in his contentions. Properly applied effort will surely bring success to any one who indulges in such exercise, but the question is, what is the measure of properly applied effort? It cannot be success of a scholastic nature alone, else we would dry rot down to the system of the Chinese classics. What was the measure of properly applied effort that brought Robertson—a twenty-eight-year-old nobody when he received his first commission—to the head of one of the most cast-ridden institutions in the world—the British Imperial Army? What was it that brought Cromwell and others to military renown after they had attained mature age in an otherwise quiet and uneventful life? And, to get down to smaller

terms, how about the partisan leader, N. B. Forrest? There are many other notable cases.

To come down to the largely scholastic selection of the Military Academy, take the case of two youngsters—one of whom, favored by prior conditions, is able to complete or nearly complete a college course before entering. As a rule (though it is subject to exceptions) the college man has little trouble with the work at the Academy. He stands high in class rank, and is commissioned into the Corps of Engineers. The other youngster, unfavored by conditions, has been unable to attend a college prior to entering the Military Academy and consequently has trouble with the course—even though the relative weight of the last three years of the course favors his slower development—and he does not make the Corps of Engineers. In connection with these last two paragraphs, it would be interesting to ascertain the proportion of Engineer officers who finished or partly completed college courses before becoming cadets.

Captain Steese, a mathematician of note, is making the error of trying to solve humanity by means of equations.

INFANTRY.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES, RETIRED OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The first few sentences of an article by "Justice" in your issue of March 10, 1917, page 900, cause me to think that perhaps one more word will help one class of men in our Army, and cause them to wake up to the fact that times have changed—and are changing again. Let me quote "Justice":

Length of service promotion will do much to eliminate professional jealousies. As a principle, therefore, I am heartily in favor of it. In establishing it, however, we must be at pains to lay no foundations for new jealousies—new heart-burnings.

This is sound, good advice. Now let us apply it to my subject. The Appropriation bill of last year, for this year ending June 30, 1917, provides:

That the Secretary of War shall make a list of all officers of the Army who have been placed on the retired list for disability, and shall cause such officers to be examined at intervals as may be advisable; and such officers as shall be found to have recovered from such disabilities, or to be able to perform service of value to the Government sufficient to warrant such action, shall be assigned to such duty as the Secretary of War may approve.

I do not believe that every officer retired for disability knows that the above law may be applied, and it would be well for every such officer to get busy and realize that he may be called upon to perform some service of value to the Government in the near future.

Now to apply the advice of "Justice." As it stands now, every officer retired for disability who has been, or who may be called to active duty, is required to perform active duty—the duty an officer upon the active list would be required to perform otherwise—for only part of the pay and allowances of his grade. He is performing active duty—staff duty it is true—and because the Act of March 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 9320) provided that a retired officer should not be allowed any further longevity pay, the powers that be refuse to allow Mr. Retired Officer doing active duty any credit for such time on active duty in computing his longevity pay.

Mr. Retired Officer on active duty may die while performing such active duty, yet the powers that be construe the law to mean that because he has "retired" after his name he has no right to think his heirs should get the six months' full pay of his grade. An officer on the active list, but doing no duty actually is entitled to this "allowance," but an officer on the retired list actually doing active duty is not entitled to this "allowance."

Is it plain now how the remarks of "Justice" quoted above may be applied?

My contention is this: All laws prior to National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, were passed with the view that an officer retired for disability would never be required to do active duty. He might, if he were lucky, satisfy his craving to "come back" and in a sense be recognized as "one of us," get some detail and that would be his look out.

It is argued that the Defense Act of June 3, 1916, gives any retired officer detailed for active duty more than he has had before, and he should be satisfied. Apply this to the whole Army. Our officers and men get more than any other Army in the world—why shouldn't they be satisfied? They are not, as recent legislation enacted and proposed for the benefit of scout officers, pay clerks, Q.M. clerks, veterinarians, dental surgeons, the classes of 1917 and 1918 at West Point, and all officers on the active list will prove. Each of the above classes in our Army has been or will be benefited. Why should the retired officers be left to fight for what they should have, through their own failure to let it be known right now what they want?

Constant reading of comments on "Length of service promotion" has made it plain to me that the real cause of discontent with the present system is a very natural one, and I wonder why the officers who have discussed it have not plainly said that it was jealousy of rank. Each branch that has formerly been fortunate enough to get quick promotion for itself is a thorn that rankles and causes sore trouble to the other branches that failed to get as quick promotion. Why? Because no man has ever desired, or ever will desire to serve in any capacity under a man who has been in the Service (sometimes) years less time than he. That is what happens now. Hardly an article does not bring up this point. The favored ones say to the disgruntled ones—"It is all a matter of luck—maybe good judgment—in choosing the branch you desired to serve in when you started in. Be a good sport and a good loser. Don't fuss because I got something and you didn't." But the heart-burnings continue, for an old first lieutenant or captain can never be contented when he is forced to serve under a captain or major who came into the Service as a beginner, when they were already old in the Service.

Now then, if this is true of the active list, and I believe it is true, why is it peculiar or unnatural for an officer retired for disability ten or fifteen years ago to have a feeling against coming back to active duty and being ranked by mere boys? I am sure that this keeps back many an officer who would render his government splendid service otherwise. Imagine a man about forty years old coming back last year for active duty as a second lieutenant, retired, when the only second lieutenants in the Army were National Guard and provisional, and being junior to youngsters just out of the Point as first lieutenants, and men who came in as second lieutenants three and four years after Mr. Forty-year-old Second Lieutenant, Retired, was acted upon by the retiring board. Nice, wasn't it?

Now, consider the power given the Secretary of War last year by the Appropriation bill to call you back to perform some duty of value to the Government (it doesn't

say "with your consent" either), and then act on the following at once.

An amendment to the Appropriation bill now before Congress:

Provided, That every retired officer of the Army who has been, or who may hereafter be, detailed to active duty of any kind, shall take the rank of his class upon the active list of the Army, but such retired officer shall receive the pay and allowances as now provided by the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916.

That every retired officer who has been, or who may hereafter be detailed to active duty of any kind, shall receive credit in computing his longevity pay for the entire time he is actually performing such active duty; such time to be added to his previous service, and he shall thereafter receive pay for longevity based upon the service such officer may have had prior to retirement, plus the time he has served upon active duty, of any kind, since retirement.

Further, that the heirs of every retired officer upon active duty, of any kind, shall be entitled to the benefits of the six months' gratuity allowance of full pay of his grade in case of the death of such retired officer while he is actually serving upon active duty.

That a retired officer detailed by competent authority to active duty shall in all things be considered as an officer upon the active list of the Army while he is actually performing such active duty, within the meaning of all laws governing the performance of duty by officers upon the active list. And further, That no wording of this amendment shall in any way be so construed as to deprive any officer now upon the retired list of the Army of the pay and allowances to which he is now entitled by law.

It will be well for every officer retired for disability to give this matter serious consideration right now, and to act right now, and to call the attention of those who control the passing of new legislation to the fact that we may be called to perform some act of value to the Government under a law passed last year, and that the passage of the above amendment to the Appropriation bill of this year, now before Congress, merely gives us all the pay and allowances of an officer performing active duty, and a retired officer doing active staff duty is not different from an officer on the active list doing active staff duty, nor is he less entitled to all of his pay.

The provision concerning rank is merely to "be at pains to lay no foundations for new jealousies, new heart-burnings."

Times have changed, and are changing. Men and conditions have changed, and are changing, so it would be well to make the changes for our Army to benefit the whole Army, and it has been held by our President that a retired officer is at all times a part of our Army, and has a duty to perform, just the same as an officer upon the active list. This amendment will help every retired officer in some way, and will not hurt any other officer. Let every retired officer get behind it and push it to the active attention of those who control Army legislation and make them see that we desire nothing more than right and justice—and our full pay and allowances when we give all our time to serving our Government.

RETIRED.

VIEWPOINT OF CIVILIAN APPOINTEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

With the deprecatory admission that I am but an appointee from civil life, I ask for space in your columns to present view of one of that class. I have frequently been asked by civilians (some of whom have since entered the Service) whether upon entrance one was placed socially on the same plane with graduates of the Military Academy, and whether one was discriminated against as regards advancement. During over six years commissioned service, and until the last few months I have never felt myself in any way penalized save in the matter of "fogies" and have always found the most harmonious relations existing between graduates of the Military Academy and appointees from civil life and from the ranks.

Recently, however, numerous letters have appeared in the JOURNAL looking toward "constructive service" for cadet service, Navy service, and so on. Some ingenious arguments have been advanced in support of such measures, the principal ones being the following:

(1) The requirements for obtaining a commission from civil life are "hardly more than a high school examination, and little above the entrance examination for West Point" (page 655: "Captain of F.A.).

(2) The civilian graduate has open to him a choice of careers while a graduate of the Military Academy is not fitted for business life (page 900: "Justice").

(3) Those who have had Naval Academy service "are fully as competent as West Pointers" and "probably better qualified for the duties of an officer in the (Coast Artillery) Corps owing to their training on board men-of-war" (page 900: "Atlantic Fleet").

In reply to these arguments I should like to submit the following: (1) Let us see to what use civilian appointees have put their "high school" education. In the last class at the Coast Artillery School, all five of the honor graduates were appointees from civil life. Of the graduates in 1915, one was from civil life and four from the Military Academy. In 1914, four were from civil life and one from the Military Academy. In 1913, one was from civil life, one from the Military Academy, and one from the ranks. Total from last four classes: Honor graduates from civil life, 11; from the Military Academy, 6; from the ranks, 1; from the Naval Academy, 0. Seven graduates of the Naval Academy passed through the school during this time, but none was classified as an "honor graduate."

It would appear that if the appointees from civil life are as poorly educated as alleged, they have at least profitably employed their time since entering the Service.

(2) The graduate of a civilian college has obtained his education at his own expense—usually a matter of several thousand dollars—and has relieved the Government of the large cost of educating him at the Military Academy. He is in the pay of the Government for four years less, and for the first twenty years of his commissioned service draws about seven per cent. less than does his running mate from the Military Academy. A doctor or dental surgeon entering the Army is given additional rank and pay and accelerated promotion to compensate him for his initial expenses, but no such inducement is made to the graduate engineer. It is admitted that the civilian realized this when he accepted his commission, but did not also the candidate from the Navy accept his rank when he was transferred? If the civilian is dissatisfied with his surroundings he is at liberty to submit his resignation; if the ex-Navy man is not contented with Army ways (and some seem far from pleased) is not the same privilege open to him?

(3) If we concede the enthusiastic utterances of "Atlantic," why not fill all higher grades in the Coast Artillery by transfer of naval officers? Apart from his willingness to "put a Navy man up against anyone" his argument seems to hinge upon some mythical detail of a Naval Academy graduate as "instructor in ballistics at the Artillery School in Fort Monroe." * * * So much for their ability. "Atlantic Fleet" has himself accepted the somewhat deceptive standard of scholastic attainment, but according to his own argument the data

of graduates tabulated above seems to afford but little security for his wager. Incidentally, it may be observed that conscientious search has failed to reveal any record of such a detail as he describes during the past ten years.

In further criticism of certain proposed "constructive service" the following arguments are advanced. Last year, before the recent influx of provisional second lieutenants, thirty-five per cent. of all officers of the Army were appointed from civil life, and fifty per cent. of all Coast Artillery officers had been obtained from that source. All entered the Service with rank as of the dates of their appointments. Is it fair now to place them in positions subordinate to other officers whom they have heretofore commanded? Such reduction has always been used as a punishment to be inflicted only as a result of failure on promotion examination, or as a sentence of a general court-martial, and it would result in a bitterness and humiliation which years could not efface. If inequalities in promotion have led to hostilities between arms of the Service, how much deeper would be the feeling when officers of the same branch were interchanged in place?

If the policy of the War Department is to take men of less than college training, and require two years provisional service before they rank with the graduating West Point class, no sensible man can object. But to deprive officers of the seniority heretofore granted them consequent upon passing examinations equivalent to four years of engineering training is an injustice which nothing in their records of achievement appears to warrant. Further, such ex-post-facto legislation gives but scanty encouragement to the civilians now so urgently needed as second lieutenants. They should, at least, be assured that if they enter the Army they need not be always on their guard against brother officers to preserve the relative rank initially given them.

For every reason, the relative rank in each arm of the Service should remain undisturbed.

PROSPECTIVE VICTIM.

PLEA FOR REOPENING SERVICE SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has now been nearly a year since the sudden closing of the Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, yet not a word is heard as to when, if ever, these most valuable adjuncts of our Army are to again give a real military education to the more ambitious officers.

It is hard to follow the line of reasoning of those high in authority in Washington when they condemn the state troops system as doomed to failure from the very first, and then in the same breath direct that the Service Schools shall not be opened because "the officers detailed to the schools are much more needed for service with the Militia as instructors." One might base a fair argument on the ground that until the education of our Regular officers is accomplished they are hardly in shape to undertake the more difficult rôle of mentor to all ranks and grades of the National Guard. These Guard officers may lack knowledge of the cumbersome system of paper work that every Army transaction is afflicted with, but they are pretty well endowed with plain common sense, and any young officer who is assigned as one of their instructors had better "have the goods."

However, this is no brief for the state troops system, but a reminder that very few of our Regular officers "have the goods" until they have passed through the Leavenworth Schools. I know that in my own case, although I spent four years at the Military Academy, and then went through the so-called garrison schools, I started the military art course at the Service Schools in about as helpless a state of ignorance of what a real army and its functions are, as the average Militiaman. If real military education is desirable for Army officers, then there seems to be no more reason for stopping it in the case of officers than there is in the case of the elementary education of cadets at the Military Academy, whenever our international relations become critical.

There is still another side to this state of catalepsy that the Service Schools are now in; namely, there is a vast amount of most valuable military information now coming over from abroad. This information is not being sorted and digested and then put in concrete form for the benefit of the Army. This has been, heretofore, one of the valuable functions of the schools, for many officers will never go to them, but every officer can get on their "mailing list," and study and then apply the "dope" therein.

It seems a pity that after rendering to the Army such invaluable service as they have admittedly rendered in the last twelve or fifteen years, the Service Schools should continue at a discount and be misunderstood in quarters where they should be best known and appreciated.

MAJOR OF ENGINEERS.

CAR LABELS TO AID ENTRAINMENT.

New York, March 20, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for March 17 that the War Department has issued orders to effect prompt mobilization of the National Guard should its services be required. It is to be hoped that these orders will be explicit, and that the next mobilization will be an improvement on the one which preceded the entry in the service on the border. I chanced to observe the entrainment of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry in the yards at Yonkers. There was such a notable lack of intelligent oversight of details that the entrainment took much longer than it should have taken and a great deal of time and effort was wasted.

The most ordinary precautions, which would have suggested themselves to any intelligent civilian, were overlooked. For instance: Every train and every car should have been plainly labeled so that the labels could be read at a distance. Instead of that I saw four mule teams drive past the car where they should have been unloaded until a first sergeant could be found who knew where that particular load went. In several cases these teams had to drive clear down to the end of the train in order to cross the tracks and come back to the proper car. Men with accoutrements, which they had taken from their horses, trailed them up and down the tracks in the hot sun looking for the proper car in which to deposit them. The use of a dozen or so legible signs would have obviated all the confusion and all the extra work and delay involved.

These signs should be made in advance by the Quartermaster Department, and kept on hand so that whenever there is a mobilization they can be used for the direction of the troops. It is the lack of prevision in such details which has resulted in such a bungle of our movements of troops generally.

CASWELL A. MAYO.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from reports March 23-29.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The Allied advance against the Germans in the abandoned area between Arras and Soissons has changed in character. From the almost uncontested region through which they passed from March 17 to 21, the French and British entered, have moved on through territory that their opponents were disposed, even at an appreciable sacrifice of men, to contest. The week has consequently been marked by a number of sharp engagements, carried on for the most part without the protection of trench systems on either side, and with the employment of mobile tactics, field artillery, extensive infantry formations and, on the Entente side, large forces of cavalry. For a comparable phase of the war on the Western front, in technical respects, it is necessary to go back to the autumn of 1916. In the cavalry arm, in particular, intense use has been made of forces that have been either idle or employed outside their peculiar branch of service for more than two years. The outcome vindicates the organizing judgment of the Entente side which has consistently acted on the belief that mobile warfare was bound to recur before the end of the hostilities.

The initiative in the present new series of operations, seized on March 17 or thereabouts by Nivelle, has developed an effort to break down or to compromise, by rapid blows, the position of the Germans between St. Quentin and the Aisne. Despite the counter-attacks to which the Germans had recourse, from March 22 on, the French have since that date advanced a half-dozen miles nearer to St. Quentin and are now within five miles of the city on the southwest; they have gained a strong position seven miles south of the city, with their flank on the right bank of the Oise; south of that river, they have passed eastward halfway through the Coucy forest area, which affords the main shelter, on the west, of Laon. Of these gains, the most important, to judge by the actions of the defense, are those south and southwest of St. Quentin. The advance of a French from Noyon, via Chauny, up the right bank of the Oise to the neighborhood of La Fère by March 21, related in the review preceding this, apparently caused the German command some uneasiness. It was too late to counter-attack against the French left at St. Simon on the Oise, where the Germans were already forced back, but on the evening of the 22d the Germans attacked near Artemps, two miles to the northeast. Berlin reports this attack as a success, resulting in the repulse of the French forces that had crossed the Somme-Croizat Canal, with the capture of 230 prisoners. The Paris report of March 23 admits a momentary check, but adds that the French immediately thereafter attacked in their turn and threw their opponents back upon Grand Seraucourt, two miles to the German rear. During the 23d, the French reported they were able to press their enemy several kilometers northeastward in this section of the field. La Fère itself, on coming in sight of it, they found to be cut off and inundated by the waters of the rivers Oise and Serre, here joining, which the Germans had apparently dammed for the purpose. As a result, the town was inaccessible for the time being, and the Oise uncrossable for some miles above. On the 24th the French column drove the Germans out of Grand Seraucourt and Gibeourt and occupied the west bank of the Oise as far as Vendeuil, some five miles north of La Fère, thus obtaining favorable ground south of St. Quentin.

In the meantime another French force, that which had previously entered Ham, in the course of its operations further to the French left, moved up the north bank of the Somme, occupied by Rouppe, and on March 24 established contact with the enemy in strongly prepared entrenchments on the outskirts of the village of Savy, west of St. Quentin. At this point the Germans were apparently satisfied to remain on the defensive. It was farther on the French right that they essayed their next blow. The French on the Oise, as related in the Paris report of the 26th, were attacked along their front between Essigny and Benay on the 25th. In spite of some momentary losses they restored and maintained their line against repeated assaults. On the following day they noted further massing of enemy forces toward Urvillers at the northeast, upon which they turned their artillery. The Germans again attacked on March 27 with artillery preparation, says the Paris statement, but were repulsed by the defensive fire on each occasion without reaching the French line. On March 28, infantry action ceased on the Essigny-Benay front, and on the following day the positions were reported by Paris as unchanged, from the Somme to the Aisne, with the armies in contact along the whole line. The mobile operations had, at least, temporarily come to a halt.

Between the Oise and Aisne rivers, in the region to the south of La Fère, the French set in motion on March 22 a converging advance upon the Coucy forests, designed to carry the front forward on the south of the Oise, so as to correspond with that attained north and west of the river. The Ailette river and canal, bounding the forest on the west, were crossed on the 22d and 23d. The German rear guards in the western part of the forest were driven back on the 24th and several villages occupied. Folembray and Coucy-le-Chateau, though threatened from Soissons on the south, remained in German hands until approached from the west. They fell on March 26, according to Paris, Coucy being carried by night attack. Between Coucy and Soissons, in the meantime the Germans conducted a series of strong attacks upon the lately acquired French front. In the effort of March 22 against the line between Vergny and Chivres, in this section, an entire regiment, Paris reports, was sent against a single point in the French front. Two French companies were cut off, but freed themselves. On March 23 the French were able to move forward again slightly, north of Margival, according to their official report. On the 25th they were subjected to renewed counter-attacks, following which they reported further slight progress March 26 near Vergny, and on the 27th gains on the left beyond Neuville and Leully. The French statement of the 29th announced the capture of "important depots of material" in the region south of the Oise, a statement carrying the implication that the German withdrawal in that region had not been carried out wholly according to plan, in the fashion of the earlier withdrawal around Roye and Noyon.

British effort during the week was most conspicuous in the portion of the British front lying between Bapaume and Cambrai. On the straight highway between the two places rested the center of the German resistance in that quarter. At Beaumetz-les-Cambrai, on this line, a village some six miles east of Bapaume, the Germans repeatedly attacked with the result that the village changed hands several times amid severe fighting. The Germans were driven off in their first attempt on the 23d, London reported, while farther north the British progressed about Croisilles and Ecourt. On the morning of the 24th, however, the attacking Germans forced their

way into Beaumetz in a morning attack, to be driven out shortly afterward. An attack on the following night failed, as did a similar night attack on the 25th. Another on the night of the 26th was partly successful, for the moment, but the Germans, according to London, were driven out on the following morning. A movement of British cavalry, on March 27, farther south resulted in the occupation of Longavesnes, Liermont and Equancourt, which, with the possession of Roisel, previously taken, brought the British nearer to an alignment with the French south of them.

No signs have yet appeared of any withdrawal of the Germans from the portion of their old line to the north of Arras. On the contrary, trench raids upon the British line at numerous points between Arras and Ypres kept the British on the alert and seemed to indicate either that the Germans were not intending to withdraw or else were planning to do so only in the face of a strong British offensive. European critics have lately pointed out the likelihood that the Germans would not readily give up the rich coal district of Lens, which, if yielded, would confer an advantage to the French in the matter of resources. As the French have been suffering from scarcity of coal and have been obliged to import it from England, an added coal field might improve their military position by facilitating the work of their war industries. A statement of General Maurice, British chief director of military operations, issued March 29, asserted that the Entente troops in France were now nearly in touch with a new general line of German entrenchments both on the British and on the French portion of the front.

Along the French line at various points outside the chief theater of present operations, the German raiders have been less enterprising than in some weeks past. They have delivered numerous small attacks on the Aisne and Champagne fronts and have struck in the Argonne forest, about Verdun and at points in Lorraine, without important results. The French reported few attacks on German positions, save small enterprises in the Argonne on March 26 and 27. The Germans in Champagne delivered another strong attack on the trenches at Maisons-de-Champagne and west of that place on the morning of March 28 with the preliminary bombardment, and the Paris report admits that they entered French positions at certain points, while Berlin, March 28, announces the capture of 300 prisoners, several machine guns and trenches south of Ripout and near St. Souplet and Tahure. Paris announced on the 29th the repulse of further German assaults in this neighborhood.

THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

While the Russian front continues without important feature, the new government at Petrograd is apprehensive of an impending Teuton offensive against that capital. The provisional minister of war has issued a manifesto to the troops warning them to expect such an offensive. Although the resulting apprehension has been widespread, leading to proposals to remove the seat of government to Moscow, those in power have not hesitated to make considerable changes in the Russian military command. Grand Duke Nicholas, the former commander in Poland and more lately in the Caucasus, has been removed, after being appointed commander-in-chief, according to a London dispatch, and General Evert has been succeeded by General Lechitsky in command of the Russian army of the central front. Lechitsky is the captor of Czernovitz and Stanislaw and the former commander of Brusiloff's southern flank.

German and Austrian activities on the Russian front display no new feature to warrant the apprehensions in Petrograd. Berlin, March 24, reports the repulse of small Russian detachments near Sinorgon and Baranovich and on the Stokhod. Reciprocating at points near Illukst, Smorgon and Baranovich the Teutons, says the German communication of the 27th, took some scores of prisoners, and on the Shara, storming a Russian position, captured 300 men. On the Roumanian front the improved weather has encouraged activity. Berlin, March 24, announced the capture of the ridge between the Solyntar and Czobanos valleys with 500 Russians taken prisoners. Russian attacks on the Magyaros Ridge, lately taken by the Teutons, are reported by Berlin, on the 24th and 27th, to have failed. In the region of Braila, on the lower Danube, Petrograd, March 23, announced the capture of Vadeni station and Hali, increasing the area of the Russian bridgehead position. The Russians on the Stokhod were by their own account somewhat heavily attacked on the night of March 26-27, but restored their situation by counter-attacks.

ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

The Italian official statements mention only small Austrian attacks in the Sugana valley, south of Castagnavizza on the Carso, on Monte Sief, at the head of the Vissende valley.

In the Monastir region of Macedonia, the French announce that the positions gained in the attacks of the preceding week have all been retained, including the much disputed Hill 1248. A total of 1,294 prisoners are said to have been taken during these attacks. While the purpose of the operation has not been explained, it may have had a relation to the recently reported discontent among Bulgarian troops, said to be due to short rations and sympathy with the Russian revolutionaries. Berlin, March 27, reported that the French had renewed the attacks north of Monastir, capturing a trench west of Tarnova. The lack of a dominating height for artillery emplacement to command the high country north of him gives a particular value to French captures of positions in this region. On March 26, according to Paris, the French, who had exerted simultaneous pressure west of Monastir while attacking to the north, captured trenches from the Bulgars, near Tservena Stena, and on the day following stopped the ensuing counter-attacks by barrage fire. Up to the 28th the French counted 2,104 prisoners taken in the course of the current offensive about Monastir.

In the Bagdad region the British force have refrained from immediate further advance up the Tigris. The Russian troops on the Turkish border are about 100 miles east of Bagdad and in contact with the Turkish force. The Russians, under date of March 26, announce the occupation of Turkish works at Katchahab near Khanikin. A dispatch states unofficially that Mackensen has been sent to Constantinople to handle the Turkish military situation.

In Palestine the expeditionary force of Australasians from Egypt, which cleared the Sinai region between Suez and the Palestine border in January and February and passed into Turkish territory in the opening days of March, is now approaching Gaza on the coast. On the 26th and 27th, according to London's report, the force engaged a Turkish body of some 20,000 men. The British announce the capture of 900 prisoners including the general commanding the division staff of the 53d Turkish division, made up, in part, of Austrians. Mention is made of the distinguished conduct of the Welsh, Kent, Hereford, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex regiments among others, indicating that the expedition may be made up in large part of British troops. Gaza is twenty miles north

of the frontier of Palestine, on the direct road up the coast to Jaffa, the seaport of Jerusalem. The invaders are laying a line of railroad as they advance, by means of which munitions and especially water may be conveyed from the Suez region. The lack of a water supply made it impossible for the Turks to concentrate a force of effectual size between the Dead Sea and Suez in 1915, and only the assurance of an adequate supply can give the British force the necessary preponderance in the present enterprise.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE HEALDTON.

An official report from the American Consul at Rotterdam, Holland, concerning the sinking of the American steamer Haldton by a German submarine on March 21, made public by the State Department, makes known the fact that the attack on the Haldton was made in the "lane of safety" prescribed by Germany off the Dutch coast. The report, which quotes the affidavit made by Captain Christopher, of the Haldton, said, in part:

"When ship lay twenty-five miles north by east of Terschelling lightship. Torpedoed twice without warning. First torpedo hit amidships. Second torpedo hit further aft, under flag. Bunkers were ablaze and ship began to settle. After first torpedo shot captain ordered engines stopped and crew took boats. One boat tried to pull away from the sinking vessel and capsized. Nationality submarine impossible to determine. * * * From action captain and crew believed submarine undoubtedly German. Submarine made no effort to assist crew nor any offer to save their lives. * * * At eight o'clock in the morning of March 22 the boats were picked up, after seventeen hours' exposure. * * * One Norwegian had arms and legs frozen."

"Perils and hardships suffered by all survivors extraordinary. Some possessed no clothes; others had no shoes; two naked stokers died from exposure. Stokers had clothes burned off by fire in boiler room. G. W. Embury, New Orleans, first assistant engineer, would have died from exposure and fatigue without clothes if trawler had not picked him up one hour later. Nineteen men died either in capsized boats or from suffocation in bunkers; captain believes two members crew were never able to reach lifeboats because they were on watch below or in the engine room; two other men died from exposure and burns. Engineer Embury was badly frozen; other survivors with minor afflictions, such as bruises and frozen ears. Heavy snow squalls were encountered by survivors in open boats and weather during whole night was below freezing. Seven Americans in the crew were either drowned or suffocated."

NAVAL NOTES OF THE WAR.

The British Admiralty announced on March 27, 1917, that a British destroyer recently struck a mine in the Channel and sank. Four officers and seventeen men were saved. Another destroyer sank March 27 after a collision with a steamer. One man was lost. There were no other casualties.

The German auxiliary cruiser Moewe, which recently returned safely to a German port from a second raiding trip in the Atlantic, sank twenty-six vessels all told.

The destruction of the French battleship Danton by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea, March 19, 1917 was one of the most important naval losses of the war to the credit of the submarine. Her loss was confirmed by the French Admiralty on March 23. The Danton, after being torpedoed, sank in half an hour, the victims numbering 296. The Escort, the Massue and patrol boats of the French navy succeeded in saving 806 men. The Massue attacked the submarine with grenades and it disappeared and was not seen again, the French report states. The German Admiralty had previously reported the sinking of a battleship of the Danton class. The latest official data concerning the Danton shows that she was the first of the six (not five as has been reported) vessels of her class to be completed, and this was in March, 1911. She was laid down in 1908, was a vessel of 18,400 tons, and her main battery consisted of four 12-inch, and twelve 9.4-inch guns. Her speed on a twenty-four hour trial was 18.16 knots, and her best recorded recent speed was 20.66 knots. The Danton had an armor belt of ten inches amidships, extending down to two and a half feet below the waterline. The armor on the ends of the ships was six inches thick. There was an armored deck of three inches, above the main armor belt, as well as a three inch armored deck, below the main armor belt, and there were lateral armored bulkheads extending from the lower armored decks to the bilge keels. The Danton was equipped with Parsons turbine engines of four screws. She had a normal cruising radius of 13,800 miles at ten knots, and 2,000 at full speed. Her waterline length was 475½ feet, beam 84½ feet, and maximum draught 27½ feet. The vessels of the Danton class were not considered very successful ships. They consumed large quantities of coal at cruising speed, and their machinery has given constant trouble. The ordinary complement of the ships of the Danton class was 681, with 751 for the flagship. By the figures made public by the French Admiralty, the Danton however had 1,102 souls aboard of her. The maximum coal carried was 2,100 tons, and the normal, 925 tons.

The British hospital ship Asturias was torpedoed March 20, 1917, without warning, it was officially announced on March 27 and thirty-one persons were killed and twelve are missing. The statement also says that the Asturias was steaming with all navigating lights and with all proper distinguishing Red Cross signs visibly illuminated. "The torpedoing of this hospital ship," says the official statement, "is included in the list of achievements by U-boats as reported in a German wireless press message March 26."

During the week ending March 25 2,314 ships over 160 tons net arrived at ports in the United Kingdom, according to an official statement issued on March 29. During the same period 2,433 vessels of over 160 tons net sailed from ports in the United Kingdom. These figures are exclusive of fishing vessels and local shipping. Eighteen British merchant vessels over 1,000 tons gross, including two during the previous fortnight, and the hospital ship Asturias, were sunk by mines or submarines. Seven merchant vessels under 1,000 tons also were sunk. Thirteen British merchant vessels, including three during the previous fortnight, were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines. Ten British fishing vessels, including nine sailing vessels, were sunk during the same period. Including the above totals, the number of British ships destroyed thus far for this month is 127. Sixty-two, including the Asturias, were of a tonnage of over 1,600, while twenty-eight were under that figure. Thirty-seven fishing vessels also have been sunk. The Admiralty reports for the first two weeks of March showed that forty-six ships were sunk, while the reports of the last two weeks tell of the destruction of eighty-one vessels.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., U.S.A., who was last on duty at El Paso, Texas, will be retired on his own application on May 26, 1917, after more than forty years' service. Colonel Harris was born in the District of Columbia May 6, 1858. He is a son of the late Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, U.S.A., class of 1836. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1880, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Infantry. He was transferred to the 19th Infantry in 1881; was promoted first lieutenant, 21st Infantry, in 1890; transferred to the 19th Infantry in 1891; promoted captain in 1898; was transferred to the 2d Infantry in 1904; was promoted major, 26th Infantry, in 1905; lieutenant colonel, 22d Infantry, in 1911, and colonel, March 13, 1914. Colonel Roberts after his graduation leave served first on the frontier at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., to April 5, 1881, and after service at posts in Kansas, Colorado and Texas he went on college duty at Ada, Ohio. He was on frontier duty at Fort Clark, Texas, to May, 1888, and his subsequent service included duty at San Antonio and Fort Wayne, where he was in charge of construction work and performing other duties. During the war with Spain he went with his regiment to Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla., and was with it in Porto Rico. He went to the Philippines in 1899 and returned in 1901. After being on recruiting duty he served at various posts, including Fort Logan, Colo., and Fort Brown, Texas, and went on a second tour to the Philippines in 1907, and later on the Mexican border.

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, Dental Corps, U.S.A., was retired for disability incident to the service on March 24, 1917, with the rank of captain, to date from June 3, 1916, the date upon which he would have been advanced if found physically qualified. He was appointed in the Army April 21, 1911, and holds the degree of D.D.S., Missouri Dental College, 1891. He was last on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William W. Robinson, U.S.A., retired, who died in Washington, D.C., March 24, 1917, was born in Ohio April 21, 1846. He served in the Civil War from March 17 to June 30, 1865, as a private in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and was appointed to the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1865. Upon graduation, June 15, 1869, he was promoted to the Army as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Cavalry. He served on the frontier at Fort Selden, N.M., and at other posts in Arizona, Wyoming, Dakota and Kansas from Oct. 8, 1869, to Dec. 30, 1890. During this time he took part in the Nez Percés expedition in 1877 and the campaign against the Sioux Indians from November, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1891, being engaged in the action at Wounded Knee, S.D., Dec. 29, and White Clay Creek, S.D., Dec. 30, 1890. General Robinson was transferred to the 7th Cavalry Jan. 26, 1876, and remained with that organization until appointed a captain in the Quartermaster's Department June 1, 1891. He served as major and Q.M. of Volunteers in 1898, and subsequent duties included supervision of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Seattle, Wash., assignment as chief Q.M., Department of the Lakes, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. He was promoted colonel in February, 1910, and was retired for age April 21 of that year. He was advanced to brigadier general on the retired list for Civil War service on the same day that he was retired. The remains of General Robinson were buried in Arlington Cemetery March 27 with military honors. He had been a resident of Seattle, Wash., but had gone to Washington shortly before his death.

Lieut. Theodore Willis Martin, U.S.A., class of 1912, U.S. Military Academy, passed away at Fort Bayard, N.M., on March 14, 1917, and was buried at Charleston, S.C. After graduation he was on duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., at Eagle Pass, Texas, and at Fort Shafter, H.T. It was while doing intensive work on the Mexican border that he contracted the illness with which he died. "Lieutenant Martin," writes a correspondent, "had a soul and mind that spoke nobility in every thought and action. He was ever ready to sacrifice pleasure, comfort and welfare to carry out his orders, and the great seal of 'Duty, Honor, Country,' was engraved on his heart. It was a privilege to know him and an honor to be called his friend. A world of sympathy goes out to his mother and father, his brothers and sister, and his wife and little daughter in this hour of deep sorrow."

Col. Charles Chaille-Long, author, explorer and formerly American Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, died at Virginia Beach, Va., March 26. He was seventy-five years old. He was born at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Md., in 1842, and in the Civil War served in the 1st Maryland Volunteers, and later became captain of Company G of the 11th Maryland Cavalry. After the war he became a lieutenant colonel in the Egyptian army. In 1882 he was appointed Consul General at Alexandria. He also served as Consul General and secretary of the American Legation at Seoul, Korea, from 1887 to 1889. He wrote several books on exploration in Central Africa.

Ex-Capt. James R. Reid, who resigned from the Army March 14, 1866, while holding the commission of captain, 10th U.S. Infantry, died at Elmira, N.Y., March 16, 1917, after a brief illness. He entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1858, and was graduated June 11, 1863, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 10th Infantry. He took part in the Richmond campaign with the 9th Army Corps, and took part in the battle of the Wilderness and in the battles about Spotsylvania, being wounded in the latter. After the war he went into business at Elmira.

Mrs. John M. Brunzell, mother of Capt. O. L. Brunzell, 7th U.S. Field Art., died at Brunzell, Idaho, on March 14, 1917.

Mrs. George Hay Brown, mother of Major Orville Graham Brown, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Yuma, Ariz., on March 20, 1917.

Mrs. Rebecca Threadgill Sills, mother of Major W. G. Sills, U.S.A., died at Rocky Mount, N.C., Feb. 21, 1917.

Loren Francis Hamlet, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Hamlet, U.S.C.G., died at U.S. Coast Guard Depot, South Baltimore, Md., on March 15, 1917.

Mrs. Martha Hascall Ten Eyck, widow of Major Tenor Ten Eyck, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Robinson, wife of Brig. Gen. W. W. Robinson, jr., U.S.A., retired, died at Chicago, Ill., on March 11, 1917.

Miss Josephine C. Kissam, daughter of Surg. Benjamin P. Kissam, U.S.N., who fought in the War of 1812, died on March 27, 1917, at her home in Peekskill, N.Y., in her ninetyeth year. She was born in Coeyman's, N.Y.,

in 1826, and moved fifteen years later to Peekskill, where she lived until her death.

Grant A. Wheeler, a second cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant, U.S.A., died March 27, 1917 at his home in East Orange, N.J., at the age of eighty-eight. He was a native of Montclair, and a veteran of the Civil War, having participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Savannah as a member of the 13th N.J. Infantry.

Mrs. Emily F. Torrey, mother of the late Col. Z. W. Torrey, U.S.A., and grandmother of Capt. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. H. P. Torrey, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. D. H. Torrey, U.S.A., died at West Point, N.Y., March 18, 1917.

Mrs. Charlotte R. McNamara, widow of James T. McNamara, and mother of Capt. Wallace McNamara, 12th U.S. Inf., and of Margaret Stewart and Arthur McNamara, died at San Rafael, Cal., March 6, 1917.

Mrs. May Abbott Esty, wife of Capt. Thomas B. Esty, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1917. Funeral services were held at Gray's chapel. Mrs. Esty died of heart disease. She was a sister of Mrs. Annette Abbott Adams, assistant United States attorney, and was popular in Army circles.

Sergt. Patrick M. Karigan, U.S.A., retired, of Gallup, N.M., a well known and respected resident, died on March 13, 1917, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Young, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been ill for several months. The deceased had been known chiefly as an Army veteran with a magnificent record of service covering thirty-nine years, during the latter part of which he was detailed as caretaker at Fort Wingate, N.M. He served in most of the principal battles in the Civil War, and his death will be keenly felt by those who knew him. He leaves to mourn his loss the following children: Mrs. James C. Karigan, of Arizona; Mrs. A. E. Miller, of Richmond, Va.; Lieut. S. E. Karigan, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. P. Karigan, of Sedalia, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Young, of Gallup, N.M., and Mrs. A. F. Karigan, of Columbus, N.M. He is survived also by eighteen grandchildren.

DEATH OF C. E. COOLEY, ARMY SCOUT.

On March 18, 1917, another of the oldtime scouts and guides of the Indian frontier followed Buffalo Bill across the divide; Col. C. E. Cooley, who entered the Volunteer service during the Civil War and was stationed in New Mexico. At the time of his discharge from the Volunteer Army he held the rank of first lieutenant. Fascinated with the wild life with which he had come in contact he went into the heart of the White Mountains of Arizona and took up a home there. He married a woman of the Apache Tribe known as White Mountain Indians and remained with them until his death. His ranch was on the divide between Fort Apache and the Little Colorado river. He served as guide and interpreter for the Army during the stormy period of the Indian wars, and was always highly esteemed for his intelligent, frank and truthful estimate of every situation involving the conduct of Indian operations.

Cooley was a wizard with cards and frequently entertained his Army friends with tricks. Many of the old regime will recall the Ponda in Santa Fe. During the period of General Carleton's command in New Mexico there were nightly assemblies in the billiard room at the Ponda and, on several occasions, General Carleton indulged in humorous remarks at Cooley's expense. One night Cooley turned upon him and said that there was more in cards than the General had ever dreamed of, and if he would sit with them a few minutes he would convince him. The General joined the party and very soon Cooley held out a pack and asked him to select a card, well knowing he would tell his aid to do it. Cooley ran over the pack, received back the drawn card, went through a few passes and proclaimed that the card drawn was the jack of spades, and it would be found in the General's boot. The General was enraged, but upon Cooley's offering to wager refreshments for the party on the truth of his assertion the General concluded to teach him a lesson. Thereupon the General's boot was drawn, turned upside down and with a tap or two out came the jack of spades. The General paid the wager, pulled on his boot and left the room in disgust. After he had gone Cooley was asked to demonstrate how he had accomplished the trick and said, in a nonchalant manner: "I gave his negro boy a half dollar to slip it in when he polished the boots this morning."

Mr. Cooley was buried in the post cemetery at Fort Apache with military honors accorded by the commanding officer, not only for his Volunteer services, but as due by reason of his long and valuable services to the Army through all the years the troops have been located on the White Mountain Reservation.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Major Gen., U.S.A., Retired.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard Beard announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Sullivant, to Lieut. Nathan Brown Chase, U.S.N., March 21, 1917, at Christ Church, Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. F. L. D. Copeland, of 16 East Forty-third street, New York city, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Pauline Dickinson, and Mr. Warren Sullivan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frank Sullivan, of New York city. Miss Dickinson is the daughter of the late Mr. Edward P. Dickinson, of Williamsport, Pa., and a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Richard Loder, U.S.A., retired. Mr. Sullivan is a graduate of Dartmouth and a member of the mounted detachment headquarters company of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ailes have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Ailes, to Pere Alliene Wilmer, of Annapolis and Washington. Miss Ailes is the daughter of Mr. M. E. Ailes, vice president of Riggs Bank, Washington, D.C. Mr. Wilmer is the son of P.A. Engr. J. R. Wilmer, U.S.N., retired, and grandson of Med. Dir. A. A. Hoehling, U.S.N., retired.

The engagement of Miss Isabelle Austen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Austen, of the Majestic Hotel, to Lieut. Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., has been announced. Lieutenant Badger is attached to the battleship Arizona.

Miss Iris Medora Stammers, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Stammers, of Somerville, Eastbourne, England, was married to Lieut. Robert Hargous Elliot, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, on Feb. 24, 1917, in St. Anne's Church, Eastbourne, England. Lieutenant Elliot is the son of Capt. Duncan Elliot, Cav., U.S.A.

Miss Lillian Addison Sprigg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Sprigg, of San Diego, Cal., was married at that city March 16, 1917, to Ensign Ivan Montrose Graham, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Buffalo, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The wedding occurred at

the bride's home, in the presence only of immediate relatives and friends.

Invitations have been received in Washington for the marriage of Miss Margaret Treat, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., to Lieut. Archibald Vincent Arnold, Field Art., U.S.A. The ceremony will take place April 11, at four o'clock, at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, where General Treat is now stationed.

Paymr. William R. Bowne, U.S.N., was married in Worcester, Mass., March 22, 1917, to Mrs. Mary (Heintzelman) Gifford at her home, 36 Elm street. Rev. Austin S. Carver, minister emeritus of the First Unitarian Church, performed the ceremony. The couple was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan Deering. Paymaster Bowne is at present serving as supply officer on the battleship Arizona.

The marriage of Mrs. Caldwell Hacker and Mr. Ebenezer Hill, which was to have taken place Easter week, was hastened owing to the uncertain condition of the country, and was solemnized March 24, 1917, at the Church of the Ascension, New York city. Mrs. Hacker's only attendant was her nephew, Garrett Bunker, son of P.A. Surg. C. W. O. Bunker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bunker. Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens, U.S.N., was Mr. Hill's best man. After a short trip Mr. and Mrs. Hill will reside in Norwalk, Conn., where Mr. Hill's plant, the Norwalk Iron Works, is located, which together with his services he has offered to the Government in the event of war.

At a dinner-dance given recently at the Hotel Claridge, New York city, the formal announcement of the engagement of Pay Dir. William Jackson Littell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Anna Lyle Hancock, of Lynbrook, N.Y., was made. Pay Director Littell is pay officer of the New York Navy Yard, with the rank of captain. Mrs. Hancock is the widow of the late Paymr. Orrel Inslee Hancock, U.S.N., and formerly Anna Lyle, of East End, Provincetown, and a student of the law class of New York University.

P.A. Paymr. William E. Moorman, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Dunn Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexis du Pont Smith, were married in Washington, D.C., March 24, 1917. The bride was given away by her father and attended by Miss Edith Lawrence, of New York; Mrs. George Lincoln, jr., of Ambler, Pa., and Mrs. Norman H. Donald, of New York. Lieut. George W. Kenyon, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Surg. Herbert M. Tolfree, Lieut. Ernest F. Buck, P.A. Surg. Roy Cuthbertson and P.A. Paymr. Thomas Cochran, all U.S. Navy.

Ensign Andrew G. Reaves, U.S.N., and Miss Rachel French, of Annapolis, Md., were married on March 29, 1917, in St. Anne's Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., by the rector, the Rev. Edward D. Johnson. Ensign Reaves was attended by a classmate, Ensign Lawrence Wainwright. The bridesmaid was Miss Madeline Martin, of Annapolis. Ensign Reaves was the first graduate of the 1917 class, U.S.N.A., to be married.

Ensign John H. Keefe, U.S.N., a graduate of the U.S. N.A., class of 1917, and Miss Mildred L. Schonlad, both of Portland, Me., were married in the parlor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Annapolis, Md., March 29, 1917, by the Rev. J. C. Warren, the rector.

The marriage of Miss Georgia Ray Hamilton, of Fayetteville, Ark., and Lieut. Robert W. Brown, 17th U.S. Inf., of Adona, Ark., was celebrated March 24, 1917, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. L. Wood, First Methodist Church, in Leavenworth, Kas. The bride was accompanied by her mother, and a number of the brother officers of the groom were in attendance. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown will join the 17th Infantry on the expiration of Lieutenant Brown's duty with the provisional battalion at Fort Leavenworth.

Commodore and Mrs. James P. Parker, U.S.N., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Charles Ellwood Colahan, of New York, son of the late Captain Colahan, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Col. William W. Harts, U.S.A., gave a lecture on "The Artistic Development of Washington" at the Mason House, Washington, on March 28.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph H. Goldthwaite, U.S.A., March 27, 1917. The Captain is stationed at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park. Mrs. Goldthwaite was formerly Miss Agnes Prun, of Albany, N.Y.

A picture of Sergt. Major Roswell Winans, U.S.M.C., appears in the Washington Post for March 25. Sergeant Major Winans has recently been decorated with the "Medal of Honor" for displaying extraordinary heroism in a battle with rebels in Santo Domingo.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vance, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Breckinridge, daughter of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., will leave shortly for Santo Domingo. They were entertained at dinner in Washington on March 26 by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman.

Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Hunker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford Brown, U.S.N., retired, and Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Volkmar, U.S.A., were guests at a reception recently given by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown at her Oak river home, Pasadena, Cal. Mrs. Brown is here for the winter from Newport, R.I.

Miss Mary Regina Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.A., whose marriage to Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, U.S.A., will take place on April 16, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Misses Larner in Washington on March 27. The Misses Larner will be members of the wedding party.

A concert was given March 19 in the Laurel ballroom, Hotel Astor, New York city, for the benefit of charity, under the auspices of the Drama Comedy Club. Among the vocalists who contributed was Miss Katherine Taylor, who sang several beautiful songs. Miss Taylor is the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Sydney W. Taylor, U.S.A.

Guests at the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week included the following: Capt. M. F. Harmon, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Harmon, to remain a week or more; Gen. H. F. Hodges and Mrs. Hodges, Capt. G. M. Barnes and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. Alfred B. Quinton and Mrs. Quinton, Lieut. Davenport Johnson, Capt. S. A. Howard and Capt. Fred B. Rehkopf, all U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Cook, U.S.N.; Mrs. Cook, Paymr. H. W. Rusk, jr., U.S.N., and Col. Thomas W. Raymond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Raymond.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps; Mrs. Edward Liscum, president of the Army and Navy League; Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of General Scott, of the Army, will receive the guests at the Easter Monday ball to be given for the benefit of the Woman's Army and Navy League at the marine barracks, D.C. The ball promises to be both a social and financial success as usual this year.

The Washington Post for March 25 publishes a picture of Rear Admiral William F. Benson, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold R. Stark, U.S.N., are spending a month's leave visiting in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Misses Nina and Margaret Cameron have left Washington for El Paso, Texas, to join their father, Col. George H. Cameron, U.S.A.

A son, William Conrad Stoll, jr., was born to Capt. William C. Stoll, 7th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Stoll, of San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1917.

Miss Mary Lily Fisher, U.S.A., of High Point, N.C., is the house guest of her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown, in Washington.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. William M. Ingraham will occupy an apartment at 2029 Connecticut avenue, Washington, after April 1.

Mrs. William J. Le H. Lyster is visiting in Detroit during Major Lyster's absence as military observer in the medical corps, attached to the U.S. Embassy staff in London.

Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, delivered a talk before the General Staff and other officers stationed in Washington at the Army War College, Washington, on March 23.

Mr. John T. Remy, son of Rear Admiral George Remy, U.S.N., will be best man at the marriage of Miss Francis Borgman and Mr. Thomas S. P. Griffin in Detroit, Mich., on April 10.

The Bishop of Arkansas has called the Rev. Percy J. Robottom, of South Carolina, to do missionary work in southwest Arkansas. The Rev. Robottom is the father of Lieut. P. Kent Robottom, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. John Neal Hodges, U.S.A., gave a large supper party at their quarters at Washington Barracks on March 25 in honor of the latter's sister, Miss Coleman, who returned to boarding school in New York the following day.

Mrs. William S. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral Sims, U.S.N., was hostess at a delightful reception at their quarters at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on March 23 to the officers attached to the naval training station and the Naval War College and their wives.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Allen were dinner hosts in Washington on March 23 entertaining the Chief of Staff of the Army and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William A. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hudson, of Mexico City, and Col. and Mrs. William Cary Sanger, of New York.

A picture of Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, the young daughter of Major William Mitchell, U.S.A., mounted on her beautiful horse, Brother, appears in the magazine section of the Washington Post for March 25. She inherits her father's love for horses and already gives promise of being a splendid horse woman, and takes part in the drills given at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington.

Capt. Robert Livingston Denig, U.S.M.C., was host at a stag dinner at his quarters at the marine barracks, League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 23, in honor of his father, Commodore Robert G. Denig, U.S.N., of Sandusky, Ohio. The other guests were Col. Charles G. Long, U.S.M.C.; Col. Cyrus S. Radford, U.S.M.C.; Chaplain Curtiss H. Dickens, U.S.N.; Major Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., and Capt. Fred D. Kilgore, U.S.M.C.

Major and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, U.S.A., and family are now at 5,800 Blackstone Boulevard, Chicago, where Major Bell is on duty at the university. Their only son is very ill with scarlet fever, having been stricken but a few days after their arrival in Chicago. Major and Mrs. Bell were recently the honored guests at a beautiful reception given by President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago. Quantities of spring blossoms, intermingled with the national colors, were used in decorating the spacious home where several hundred guests, including all the faculty, called to welcome Major and Mrs. Bell to the university and his new duties. A number of ladies assisted Mrs. Judson and dancing was enjoyed in the ballroom.

Rear Admiral Stephen Bleeker Luce, U.S.N., retired, father of the naval training system and Nestor of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., celebrated his ninety-third birthday on March 25, 1917. He was honored by visits from Navy officers and citizens. As a tribute of affection from the Navy, Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston, commanding the naval training station, detailed Lieut. John Borland to take a battalion of apprentice seamen, to the residence of Admiral Luce and tender him honors. As the battalion halted in front of the Admiral's home he was standing on the veranda. Buglers gave the two ruffles, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the battalion presented arms and then passed in review. Admiral Luce was accompanied by Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, his daughter, and his son-in-law and daughter, Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Macomb. Many persons called to pay their respects to Admiral Luce, whose home was transformed into a bower of floral gifts. In the room where refreshments were served stood a large frosted cake upon which burned ninety candles.

Mrs. S. Creed Cardwell, widow of Captain Cardwell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently appointed postmaster at Old Point Comfort, Va., has now taken up her new duties. "She will," says the Baltimore Sun, "live in a house provided for her, as houses are provided for the Army officers, and so become an important factor in the life of what is now one of the most important centers in the country, Fort Monroe. Mrs. Cardwell's seven-year-old son, S. Creed Cardwell, will go with her. Mrs. Cardwell's appointment by President Wilson establishes a precedent in the Government's attitude toward the widows of Army officers. Mrs. Cardwell was Miss Ambler Hollyday, daughter of Dr. W. Hollyday, and married Captain Cardwell while he was stationed at Fort Miley, Cal. Until Mrs. Cardwell's appointment the postmastership at Old Point Comfort has been regarded as a political plum. Members of the families of Army officers seldom got the position because it was most often filled upon the recommendation of Congressmen. It is a second-class post office, the largest of that class in the 1st Congressional District of Virginia. Mrs. Cardwell will have charge of a clerical force consisting of an assistant postmaster and three clerks, and all the mail for the Army post, together with the foreign exchange business incident to the patronage of Army men, will go through her office." In the early spring of 1913 Captain Cardwell's skull was fractured while inspecting a set of officers' quarters. He remained on active service until October, when he was placed on sick report and in November was ordered to the Walter Reed General Hospital. He was given sick leave March, 1914, and went to his home in Louisville, Ky., where, on April 8, he was operated upon, and a large blood clot removed from his brain. In May, 1914, he became a patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, where he underwent two operations for the relief of a brain tumor. In September he was ordered to Fort Howard, Md., where he died from the growth of the tumor on Nov. 30, 1914.

Mrs. Joseph Strauss, wife of Captain Strauss, U.S.N., is visiting in New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Frank Pleadwell, wife of Surgeon Pleadwell, U.S.N., is in New York for a brief stay.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Witherspoon, of Albany, N.Y., are spending several weeks in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Bookmiller, wife of Major Edwin Victor Bookmiller, U.S.A., was a luncheon hostess in Washington on March 23.

A picture of Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige, wife of Lieutenant Baldrige, U.S.N., appears in the Washington Post for March 27.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Anson is visiting her father, Brig. Gen. Charles T. Alexander, U.S.A., at his home, 1640 Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, U.S.A., have returned to their apartment at the Cairo, Washington, D.C., after a visit in St. Augustine, Fla.

A picture of Lieut. Col. Clement A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., the newly appointed U.S. Military Attaché at Rome, appears in the Washington Post for March 25.

Miss Dolores Crawford has joined her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford, in Washington, after a series of visits in New York and New Jersey.

The Washington Post for March 22 publishes a picture of Mrs. William G. Neill, wife of P.A. Paymaster Neill, U.S.N., taken in her wedding gown and veil.

Mrs. John H. Gibbon, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., at the Soldiers' Home, Washington.

Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Robert Langdon Eastman, at Delaplane, Va.

Miss Florence Gheen, daughter of Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., was a luncheon hostess at their New Hampshire residence in Washington on March 28.

The Washington Post for March 25 publishes a picture of Mrs. Frank Loftin, wife of Lieutenant Loftin, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Loftin have recently returned from China.

Col. Louis A. La Garde, U.S.A., has been detailed to deliver a course of lectures on military medicine to camp sanitation at George Washington University, Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer, U.S.A., were hosts at dinner in Washington on March 27 in compliment to a house party of young people in honor of their son, Mr. Harris Scherer, of Groton School.

Among the honor graduates in the class of 1917 which was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy on March 29 is Ensign George W. McIver, jr., son of Col. George W. McIver, U.S.A., who was fifth in the class.

Mrs. John C. Kelton, widow of Brigadier General Kelton, U.S.A., was hostess at a charming tea in Washington on March 23, when she entertained in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William S. Kelton, of Seattle.

Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, has been ordered to the Letterman General Hospital at San Francisco for treatment. His friends hope for his speedy return to duty.

Mrs. Daniel H. Boughton, who has been with her sister, Mrs. Switzer, in Omaha for the winter, expects to soon be in her apartment in Washington. She is now visiting friends in St. Louis, after spending a week at Fort Riley with Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., was the chief speaker on the topic "American Ideals from the Standpoint of the Statesman" at a luncheon given by the Republican Club in New York city on March 24. He aroused his hearers to cheering when he said that he, as well as all men "believed in keeping the peace, when we can keep the faith," adding: "It is better to go down than to have our principles go down. If we have ideals we must be prepared to defend them. We cannot keep the faith by being weak as a nation, for in a dispute it is the strongest nation which decides whether it is to be war or arbitration."

A banquet of alumni of West Point was held at the Butler Hotel in Seattle, Wash., on March 17, at which there were twenty-one alumni present. Lieut. Col. Percy M. Kessler, Coast Art. Corps, acted as toastmaster. The ranking officer present was Brig. Gen. F. K. Ward, U.S.A., retired, of the class of '70. Sixteen classes were represented. Col. John L. Hayden, Coast Art. Corps, was elected president of the Association of Alumni for the Pacific Northwest, and it is the intention to hold such a banquet annually. Lieut. Eugene R. West, U.S.A., retired, of Seattle, was elected executive secretary. During the meeting a wire was received from the alumni banquet held in San Francisco, at which there were sixty men present.

The following are the regular nominations for officers for 1917-1918 of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.: Commander, Paymr. Gen. Edwin Stewart, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Brig. Gen. James N. Allison, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Admiral's Secretary (Lieut.) Thomas R. Proctor, late U.S.N.; recorder, Brevet Lieut. Col. William S. Cogswell, U.S.V.; registrar, Brevet Major Henry L. Swords, U.S.V.; treasurer, Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N.; chancellor, Capt. George W. Brush, U.S.V.; chaplain, 1st Lieut. George F. Nelson, U.S.V.; council, Brevet Capt. Henry S. Manning, U.S.V.; Brevet Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; P.A. Engr. John D. Toppin, U.S.N.; Capt. Charles Curie (succession); Mr. Edmund F. S. Joy (succession).

"Capt. W. F. H. Godson, U.S.A., adjutant of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, and an officer of twenty years' service," says a recent issue of the El Paso (Texas) Times, "is a sculptor of no small ability and is happily possessed with an eye for the beautiful. In his quarters at the post he has a work room, a den, which is littered with modeling clay, and the paraphernalia necessary to a true disciple of Polydorus. When the strenuous duties of the office are over for the day Captain Godson goes to his sanctum and breathes the spirit of life into a prosaic mound of soft white clay. From a delicately shaped hand and arm to the more ambitious 'maternity' are products of the Captain's art. One of his latest creations is a conception of Andromeda. The charm of this beautiful Grecian legend has been gracefully portrayed and would do credit to a professional sculptor. Playing the violin is another accomplishment of Captain Godson's and very often in the evening the harmonious but difficult strains of Myerbeer's 'Les Huguenots' or Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' can be heard coming from the Adjutant's quarters. Captain Godson is one of the most modest of men. He will never ply his art when there is a visitor about and not a word of this talent will ever escape his lips, even to his most intimate friends; in fact there are very few of his closest friends who are aware of the esthetic side of his character. He is an expert horseman, trainer and soldier and he has proven conclusively what can be done with one's spare hours if the desire for these things is inherent."

Lieut. L. A. Davidson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davidson announce the birth of a son on March 14, 1917, at Norfolk, Va.

A daughter, Mary Power Lightle, was born at Washington, D.C., on March 15, 1917, to Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Lightle, U.S.N.

A son, George Blatchford Robinson, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Oliver P. Robinson, 19th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sill, Okla., March 14, 1917.

Mrs. Lawrence Watts has returned to Fort Monroe after a visit with relatives in Baltimore and Washington during the past two weeks.

A son, Harvey Kleinbeck Pickett, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Kleinbeck Pickett, U.S.M.C., at Portsmouth, Va., on Feb. 27, 1917.

A son was born, March 20, 1917, to Lieut. A. S. Balsam, 35th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Balsam, Lieutenant Balsam is on duty at Douglas, Ariz.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, Washington, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at eight p.m.

Mrs. P. H. Ueberroth, wife of Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, has arrived at Mare Island from Coronado to remain until the departure of the Bear for the Arctic.

Among the guests in Los Angeles, Cal., and who are registered at the Hotel Clark are Mr. E. B. Lathan, U.S. Coast Survey, and Capt. C. L. Pitney, Phil. Scouts.

Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., has gone to St. Augustine, Fla., and will be joined there by his daughter, who has been spending three delightful months on the houseboat Frolic.

The Duchess de Richelieu, formerly Miss Douglas Wise, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., has returned to New York after spending the winter at Palm Beach, Fla.

The birth of a son, William Henry Allen, 3d, the second to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen, jr., of Chicago, March 15, 1917, is announced. The baby is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil, U.S.A.

Major George E. Pritchard, 3d U.S. Cav., made the entire march from Mercedes, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a distance of about 390 miles, on a flat saddle with no stirrups. This is certainly some going.

A meeting of the Ohio Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in Cincinnati on April 4. The evening will be read by Capt. S. C. Ayers, entitled "The Vanishing Minority of the Loyal Legion," with a brief sketch of the order.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, formally enrolled himself as an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University on March 27, 1917, ready to place his personal services at the disposal of the Government in any capacity in which they might be needed.

The late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., left no will, and his estate, consisting of a life insurance policy of \$20,000 and personal effects, valued at "not to exceed \$10,000," will go to his widow and three children. This was revealed on March 27, 1917, when Mrs. Funston filed a petition for letters of administration at San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. William C. Jackson, of Old Point Comfort, Va., was hostess at a very delightful tea on March 24 at her apartment in Cambridge, Mass. The guests included Mrs. Walter K. Lloyd, Miss Clotilde Woods (Mrs. Jackson's sister), Mrs. Charles Hendler, Mrs. Charles Hendler, sr., Messrs. James Cary, Joseph Massie and John Baker, all of Harvard, and Mr. Kenyon Lloyd, of the Boston "Tech."

Mrs. Gerald C. Brant entertained informally on March 20 at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal., with tea, in honor of Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Mrs. Woodbridge is a sister of Mrs. George S. Young, and is making her a short visit at the Presidio. Other guests were Mrs. Young, Mrs. Frank Caldwell, Mrs. Burr and Miss Debora Corle, of New York city, the house guest of Mrs. Brant.

Mrs. Charles A. Chapman, wife of Lieutenant Chapman, Coast Art. U.S.A., is at the Howard A. Kelly Hospital, Baltimore, recovering from an operation. Her mother, Mrs. James S. Wood, of Savannah, Ga., and Lieutenant Chapman were both with her. Upon leaving the hospital she will visit her parents in Savannah before joining Lieutenant Chapman at his new station, the coast defenses of Long Island Sound.

Capt. William N. Haskell, U.S. Cav., formerly colonel, 69th N.Y. Infantry, during its service on the Mexican border, was signally honored at the recent 133d annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York city. Captain Haskell was a guest of honor at the speaker's table. The other guests were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Bishop Hayes, Ambassador Gerard, Senator Borah, of Idaho, Senator O'Gorman, of New York, John McCormick, Victor Herbert, Charles M. Schwab, Jerome Connor, Chief Justice Clarke and Morgan J. O'Brien.

Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Seoane gave one of the brilliant dinner parties of the season in the tapestry room of the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, March 15. The decorations, which were distinctly original and unique, were carried out in two shades of yellow and black, the black of the glass being emphasized against the snow white of the linen. The table was laid in the shape of a dumb-bell. The bar as well as the circles were outlined on either side with tall black glass individual vases holding a single jonquil, yellow gauze bows adorning each vase. These were given as favors for the ladies, while ash trays were presented the men of the party. At either end were low, spreading bird bowls of brilliant black holding taller bowls filled with jonquils and deep orange marigolds. Across these were ribbons tied in graceful bows. Perching on the sides were delicately tinted birds. In the water at the base were swimming tiny gold fish, and at intervals down the length of the table and in the center were other low bowls of jonquils and marigolds. Adding to the pleasure of the evening was a surprise course which was served in the middle of the meal. A large casserole filled with blooming yellow orange and white tulips was passed. Each lady on picking a tulip found within its petals a gold emergency sewing case. A similar dish was passed to the men containing daisies, and in them were hidden corks on the tops of which were hand-painted girls' heads. The place-cards were tiny white oblongs held in the beaks of swaying birds perched on the rims of the glasses. Music was furnished by the stringed orchestra and dancing began with the dessert. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Russel, Col. and Mrs. Barnum, Col. and Mrs. Van Vliet, Col. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Kennon, Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Colonel Munson, Colonel Steiner, Major Gibbs, Mrs. Stephens, Major and Mrs. Foulis, Capt. and Mrs. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Pruyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, Captain Mayo, Mrs. Coe, the Misses Glass, Wagner, Lewis and Kibbe and Captains Hixson and Hart and Lieutenant Paddock.

A son, Gerald Rowland, was born at Fort Rodman, Mass., March 28, 1917, to Lieut. A. E. Rowland, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rowland.

There was born on March 18, 1917, at Columbus, Ohio, to the wife of Dr. Benjamin C. Warfield, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a son, John Cory.

A daughter, Kathleen Hutcheson Brown, granddaughter of the late Col. Ammon A. Augur, U.S.A., was born on March 21, 1917, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hoyt Brown.

There was born on Monday, March 26, 1917, at four, Upshur Row, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to Lieut. J. S. Spore, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spore, a son, James Sutherland Spore, jr. His grandfather is Commodore B. T. Walling, U.S.N., and the young infant is the great-grandson of the late Capt. Robert Boyd, U.S.N.

Major Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been at the Walter Reed General Hospital since early in last October, has returned to duty. He will be stationed temporarily at Washington in the office of the Chief Signal Officer. During the absence of General Squier, Major Wildman has acted as head of the administration division, Colonel Saltzman taking the place of the C.S.O.

Brig. Gen. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has returned to his desk at the War Department after an absence of several weeks during which he was undergoing an operation at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. An X-ray burn sustained in a minor operation about fifteen years ago necessitated a second operation in which skin was grafted over the burn. "I'm leaving here with a bulky new hide," General Crozier is quoted as saying when he entered an automobile to return to Washington.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States for 1917, held in the armory of the 71st Regiment in New York city and which came to an end on March 29, was one of the most important in the history of this organization, because of the prominence given to the discussion of the subject of universal military training, the status of the National Guard and Federal control of the National Guard. An effort was made by a certain element in the National Guard Association to misrepresent entirely the real opinion of the Guard, using this meeting for the purpose of discrediting the attempt of the War Department to establish universal military training and to galvanize into life the discredited system of the Federalized National Guard with its dual system of control. That the opposition in the National Guard to Federal universal military training which developed in the course of the meeting was confined to a clique who represented the minority interest and minority sentiment of the National Guard was clearly indicated, however.

The convention was brought to an end sooner than was expected on March 29, apparently in an effort to block opposition to the scheduled plans of the ruling spirits of the Association who are desirous of founding a National Army on the framework of the Guard and who are openly opposed to either the General Staff or Chamberlain bill system of universal military service. The result of these parliamentary tactics was that the convention officially passed the kind of a resolution it desired and adjourned one hour before the time appointed to hear the opposition, which comprised especially the Universal Service Committee of Veterans of the National Guard and Naval Militia, headed by Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York city, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and others interested in the Army and in the question of universal military service. The members of the opposition held a rump convention, however, and passed a resolution favoring universal military training and service under exclusive Federal control.

The National Guard delegates to the convention began the last day of its sessions by listening to the resolution concerning universal service that was worked out by General Clement, of Pennsylvania, and amended by General O'Ryan, of New York. This resolution begins: "Resolved, That this Association reaffirms its conviction that the National Guard should be organized as a Federal force." Then follows this clause which was introduced as an amendment by General O'Ryan, and adopted:

"The National Guard should be reorganized under Sec. 8, Art. I, Clause 12, of the Federal Constitution, which gives to Congress the power to raise and support armies, by amending Secs. 67 and 68 of the National Defense Act so as to take the National Guard out of the definition of Militia and create of it a veritable Federal force, with such provision governing the location of the units, the appointment of officers and representation in the General Staff as Congress may prescribe."

The resolution further declares for compulsory military training and service in an organization "modeled on that of the Republic of Switzerland," the plan to be worked out by a joint commission of members of Congress and Regular Army and Guard officers selected by the President. For this commission the executive committee of the National Guard Association would prepare recommendations after duly considering all suggestions. It continues:

"That in the present emergency the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia units should be utilized for the purpose of such training and service, and that all men in their nineteenth and twentieth years eligible for service shall be enrolled as recruits in either the Army, Navy or Marine Corps for one year or in the National Guard or Naval Militia for three years."

It was also recommended that the age limit at which enlisted men can be appointed second lieutenants be advanced to thirty-five years; that Congress provide a more reasonable theoretical examination than is now prescribed, so that the enlisted man may have a real opportunity of advancement; that the pay of every enlisted man in all grades in war or other emergency service be increased \$15 a month; that pending the adoption of the universal plan all reserve obligations by contract of enlistment in the Army or National Guard should be abolished; that enlistment in the Army or Guard be for three years, and that in war time all re-enlistments should be for the duration of the war and in time of peace for one year. The word "universal" was not in the resolution as adopted by the committee, but was inserted by amendment, although General Clement said universal service would produce more men than could be trained—that "we can't do more than a million at this time."

With only a few dissenting voices and votes the resolution was passed according to the arranged schedule.

One of the few officers who protested against the resolution was Major Donald McRae, of the Iowa National Guard. He said that he spoke for himself and for the entire Iowa delegation—and he believed for the sentiment throughout the Middle West—when he demanded universal military training under Federal control.

OPPOSITION NOT HEARD.

Before this resolution was finally passed and in the course of the necessary parliamentary procedure General Foster, of Florida, announced that he had received a request that Mr. Satterlee, Colonel Fisk, Capt. Herbert Barry, of Squadron A, and Major Landon be permitted to speak at five p.m. He explained that an arrangement for their appearance at four p.m. had been made and that as the later hour was not feasible he moved that they be allowed to speak right away. Colonel Reed suggested that the engagement be made for two o'clock in the afternoon, but General Clement objected that the debate on the resolution was to begin at that time. The convention voted down Colonel Reed's motion that Mr. Satterlee and his friends be put on the program for two p.m. and decided to hear them on the spot. The chairman called out the names of the Satterlee group, but of course they were not present.

The regular convention formally adjourned at three o'clock, so the proceedings were over before Mr. Satterlee reached the 71st Regiment armory where the convention was held, having been summoned in haste by telephone. General Foster assured him that no affront had been intended, that the Guard officers from other states simply had to get back home for the mobilization and no one in authority had given Mr. Satterlee to understand that he would be heard at five p.m. Mr. Satterlee replied that there were no hard feelings and he was sure it was all a misunderstanding.

RUMP CONVENTION HELD.

Then the opponents to the Guard Association's plan held their impromptu "rump" convention, with a larger crowd present than at the official convention. The body passed, to the accompaniment of cheers, the following resolution:

"Resolved, 1.—That this meeting, held at the 71st Regiment Armory in the city of New York on March 29, 1917, attended by men who have served in the various organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia, declares itself in favor of universal military training and service under exclusive Federal control for all male citizens of the United States of suitable age.

"2.—That we urge the passage of whatever State and Federal legislation or constitutional amendments may be necessary to inaugurate a system of such training forthwith.

"3.—That we call upon all men who have had military experience throughout the United States and all organizations composed of such men to co-operate in urging such legislation.

"4.—That we authorize the Universal Service Committee of Veterans, National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, to send a copy of these resolutions to the President and Congress of the United States, the Governor of the state of New York, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy."

In the course of a speech criticizing the Guard Association convention's resolution, Mr. Satterlee said: "Every military man within hearing of my voice knows that there should be but one control of our Army," and was applauded and cheered. Colonel Fisk, 7th N.G.N.Y., one of the delegates to the Guard Association Convention, said: "I don't care for the phraseology of resolutions, but it does seem to me that at a time like this, with the conditions that confront the country so serious, no thinking man with even small military experience can have any other opinion than that exclusive Federal control is necessary to efficiency. Like other citizens, and I believe, like a majority of the Guard itself, I feel that, constituted as they are, the members of the National Guard are an utterly weak reed on which to rest the national defense of this country. The times have changed. No longer armies, but nations, go to war, women and industries—and they are all under one common head. And for this country to contemplate a system of having forty-eight heads of its Army with authority divided between the nation and the states is certainly suicidal."

Lieut. Robert H. Ewell, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., spoke in opposition to the Guard system saying, among other things: "Every officer of the National Guard who was on the Mexican border believes that that system which made it necessary to carve out of the Brownsville district an unnatural sector in which the Major General of the New York division could exercise his rank is fundamentally wrong. I said every officer. I will qualify that and say that he does provided he can submerge his personal ambition and permit his office to disappear with the system."

Major J. M. Loveland, of the 5th New Jersey Infantry, who served on the border last summer, said ninety-nine per cent. of the National Guard was opposed to the plan of the Guard Association leaders and that if universal Federal service meant that he would lose his commission he stood ready to lose it.

EARLIER SESSIONS OF CONVENTION.

The formal proceedings of the convention began on March 27. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, presided. Col. William C. Bates, N.G.N.Y., read an address of welcome prepared by Col. James M. Andrews, 2d N.Y. Inf., who was absent on duty. This was responded to by General Stewart. Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, of Florida, chairman of the executive committee, read the report of the committee covering the work of the association and the Guard for the last year and explaining the problems and difficulties of the Mexican mobilization. Col. H. J. Turney, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on a uniform military code, outlined his committee's work and secured the adoption of a report favoring such a uniform codification of military laws.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, retiring president of the association, was by unanimous vote made president-emeritus for life, the office being created for him. The officers of the association elected for the ensuing year are the following: Brig. Gen. E. Le Roy Sweetser, president; Major Charles Cahill, secretary; Col. Perry M. Hoessington, treasurer; Gens. James W. Lester, of New York, C. D. Vaughan, of Virginia, John C. Speaks, of Ohio, F. D. Resch, of Minnesota, Robert Wapowski, of California, Louis C. Covell, of Michigan; Cols. Richard Coulter, jr., of Pennsylvania, J. Milton Foreman, of Illinois; Capt. C. C. Breman, of New Mexico, and George A. White, of Oregon, vice presidents.

Previous to the business meeting a dinner was given at the University Club on March 26, at which Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.G.N.Y., presided. Among the special guests at the dinner were Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchell and Charles Evans Hughes. Interesting speeches followed an elaborate banquet.

Mayor Mitchell, of New York city, in the course of his

remarks said that no men had a better right to lift their voices on the question of the country's defense than those who had given service in the National Guard. He also said in effect that the failure of the rest of the country to volunteer for defense with the same spirit as the men of the National Guard leaves no other solution to the problem in the country but universal obligatory military training.

Mayor Mitchell made a plea for universal military training and expressed regret at the orders issued detailing General Wood to another department, which he said would be a great loss to New York. "We need General Wood here," said the Mayor, "and we are going to continue to need him more and more every minute. I wish with all my heart that the National Government could find a way to permit him to remain here and continue to do the work that he has been doing effectively."

Governor Whitman made an urgent plea for universal military training and said such training should be made an obligatory part of citizenship, "if we are to continue as a mighty nation."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., in the course of some remarks declared he had nothing but commendation for the men and officers of the Militia, "and nothing but damnation for the system." He argued for a federalized National Guard.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL MANN.

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, outlined the reasons for the General Staff's conclusion that the National Guard system "is not worth while for Federal purposes." He declared that the mobilization for service on the Mexican border, while it demonstrated the efficiency and patriotism of the officers and men, proved the inefficiency and inadequacy of the National Guard system. He favored universal military service, he said, "because the only safe system for us now is the strongest and best we can get—one that puts under the immediate and unembarrassed control of the Federal Government all of the resources of the nation." Concerning the question of whether it is advisable to perpetuate the National Guard as an organization General Mann said:

"When one considers that the members of the National Guard have been the only citizens who have made an organized effort to provide the Government with a military force for use in an emergency to back up the Regular Army the question can have but one answer as far as the personnel is concerned. They should have all praise, and the Militia Bureau has gone on record as opposing legislative effort to abolish the National Guard as a system until something better is actually substituted.

"The General Staff, in recently proposing a plan for universal training, has endeavored to provide a place for all of the National Guard who desire to continue their laudable efforts to serve the nation in building up a dependable military force.

"As to the system itself being worth preserving, I will answer by saying that it may be worth while for state purposes, but not for Federal. The dual control of a Federal military force negatives at once its attaining a real efficiency for Federal military purposes. Cease for a moment to think about the National Guard and imagine our Regular Army under a system of dual control where officers were elected by their men or appointed by state officials.

"Is it not vastly better to unite all under a single Federal control, and each, according to the measure of his acquired ability, be thus used to better advantage?"

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, delivered a long address, in which he outlined a view of its future status. The gist of it was that when universal service is adopted it should be universal service in the National Guard instead of in the Regular Army. He recommended changing the name from the National Guard to the National Army. He suggested the appointment of a joint board of Regular Army and National Guard officers, who, "with the study, consideration and immense effort have been contributed to this general subject would work out with unanimity and within ten days' time a bill to constitute the National Guard a National Army, supported and maintained by universal service and training."

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., made the principal address at the evening session on March 28. He complimented the National Guard, referred to the European war and discussed the organization of the Regular Army, which he said he did not consider effective. He recommended that the Regular Establishment should consist of at least 100 regiments of Infantry, 40 regiments of Field Artillery, 35 regiments of Cavalry, 25 regiments of Coast Artillery, 10 regiments of Engineers, making a peace strength of 190,000 men. General Miles said the peace strength of each regiment should be 1,000 men, with 3,000 men war strength. The General declared the United States now has more than a million men who have had military training. They consisted of Americans who have passed through the Regular Army and the National Guard and 130,000 young men who have been graduated from military schools. In addition, he said, there are between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men here who have had drill and discipline in European armies.

There was sharp criticism by various speakers during the convention of the present dual system of the National Guard. There was also abundant praise of the excellent work the Guard has done and the fine spirit it displayed on so many occasions, especially in the recent service on the border. Among those who praised the work of the National Guard and denounced criticism of the manner in which it responded to the President's call was Charles S. Whitman, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the N.Y.N.G. An excellent address on the work of the National Guard in the development of rifle shooting was made by Gen. George W. Wingate, who is the best informed man on that subject. Addresses were delivered also by Senator McKeller, of Tennessee; Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commanding the National Guard of Missouri, and others.

Lieuts. William M. Chadbourne and C. W. Wickersham, of the 12th N.Y.N.G., at one session expressed what they asserted to be the feeling of the great majority of junior officers, non-coms, and enlisted men of the National Guard, when they urged a system of universal military service. Lieutenant Wickersham read a set of figures which were the result of a poll of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Guard called for by Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., in the El Paso district last fall. These showed a ratio of 500 to 10 in favor of universal training. A sentiment almost as preponderant was disclosed in favor of further instruction by and closer co-operation with Regular Army officers. Lieutenant Wickersham said: "We had our men on the border eight months in the field, but we doubted whether our men were first line soldiers by that time. In three or four months more they might have been able to meet the soldiers of armies abroad."

Lieutenant Chadbourne strongly advocated universal training under Federal control, as outlined in the Chamberlain or General Staff bills. He pointed out that the leading commercial bodies of the country have urged such service under Federal control as opposed to a plan

suggested by speakers before the convention on March 27. He recommended that the Guard be restored to the status it possessed before the passage of the Dick law in 1903.

A list of those who have recently accepted appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps issued by The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, on March 27, appears on page 1002 of this issue.

THE ARMY.

S.O. 70, MARCH 27, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Louis H. McKinley, 7th F.A., now on sick leave, proceeded to Fort Sumner, N.Y., duty as assistant to Q.M.

Par. 1 and 2, S.O. 63, March 19, 1917, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Charles A. Waters, revoked.

Leave two months and twenty five days granted 1st Lieut. George P. Lewis, O.E., upon relief treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital.

Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams, O.D., detailed member board appointed in S.O. 227, Sept. 28, 1916, War D., vice Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., hereby relieved.

Following junior military aviators, S.C., relieved duty with 1st Aero Squadron, Columbus, N.M.; proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty with 3d, 4th and 5th Aero Squadrons: Capt. Leo G. Heffernan, John C. McDonnell, Sheldon H. Wheeler and Paul L. Ferron.

Capt. John G. Quekemyer, Cav., report Army War College, temporary duty fifteen days; then join proper station.

Major William McK. Lambdin, 8th F.A., is detailed a member of examining board appointed in Par. 50, S.O. 63, War D., vice Major Wright Smith, 5th F.A., hereby relieved.

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., now on leave, report to commanding general, Western Dept., for temporary duty.

First Lieut. Clarence E. Lauderdale, Dental Corps, found physically disqualified by reason of disability incurred in service, his retirement is announced, to date from June 3, 1916, date upon which he would have been advanced to grade of captain if found qualified.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., Governor of Panama Canal; Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., marine superintendent of Panama Canal; Major Oliver Edwards, General Staff, recorder, is appointed to report upon advisability of organizing employees of Canal Zone for military purposes connected with defense of Panama Canal.

First Lieut. Richard U. Nicholas, Lunsford E. Oliver, James B. Cross, Peter C. Bullard and Allen P. Cowgill, C.E., are transferred from 1st Regiment to 2d upon relief duty in Southern Department of portions of 1st Regiment, to which these officers are respectively assigned. Report by letter to C.O., 2d Regiment, for assignment; when relieved duty 1st Regiment proceed to join organization 2d Regiment to which assigned.

First Lieut. Leo J. Dillow, C.E., now at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., relieved further duty in Philippine Islands and assigned to Presidio.

Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., is relieved further duty in Southern Department; rejoin proper station, Fort Riley, Kas.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions in the Army have been announced by S.O. 70, March 27:

Cavalry.

Following promotions of officers of Cavalry are announced: Lieut. Col. Alexander L. Dade, 7th, to colonel; attached 11th Cavalry.

Major Edwin B. Winans, 7th, to lieutenant colonel; assigned 8d Cavalry.

Capt. Henry C. Smith, 9th, to major; attached 9th Cavalry. Capt. Roy B. Harper, 12th, to major; assigned 11th Cavalry.

Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 14th, to major. Capt. Edgar A. Stryker, 14th, to major.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 7th, to captain; assigned 7th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, unassigned, to captain. First Lieut. George W. Dearmond, 15th, to captain; assigned 16th Cavalry.

First Lieut. John G. Quekemyer, 7th, to captain; assigned 7th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 2d, to captain; assigned 2d Cavalry.

First Lieut. Joseph C. King, unassigned, to captain. First Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 4th, to captain; assigned 4th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, 15th, to captain; assigned 15th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Bruce L. Barch, 15th, to captain; assigned 15th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting, 4th, to captain; assigned 4th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, unassigned, to captain. First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th, to captain; assigned 11th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Guy H. Wyman, 8th, to captain; assigned to 8th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 7th, to captain; assigned 7th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Henry W. Baird, 9th, to captain; assigned 15th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, unassigned, to captain. First Lieut. Charles L. Stevens, 14th Cav., to captain; assigned 14th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 7th Cav., to captain. First Lieut. Henry L. Watson, 17th Cav., to captain; assigned 17th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Murray B. Rush, unassigned, to captain. First Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., to captain; assigned 12th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, 17th Cav., to first lieutenant; assigned 17th Cavalry.

Troop officers who are assigned to regiments will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders.

Following officers will proceed to join regiments to which assigned or attached: Colonel Dade, Major Smith, Captains Dickman, De Armond, Quekemyer, Andrews, Robinson, Burch, Whiting, Westmoreland, Wyman, Bell, Baird, Stevenson and Robins and Lieutenant Connor.

Other officers will remain on their present duties.

Field Artillery.

The following promotions of officers, Field Artillery Arm, are announced:

Capt. George V. H. Moseley, 5th F.A., to major; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 5th Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles M. Bundel, 6th F.A., to major; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 6th Field Artillery.

Capt. Charles D. Herron, 3d F.A., to major; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 3d Field Artillery.

Capt. Robert C. Foy, 9th F.A., to major; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 9th Field Artillery.

Capt. Edward T. Donnelly, 5th F.A., to major; rank, July 1, 1916.

Capt. George M. Brooke, 5th F.A., to major; rank, Aug. 3, 1916; assigned 5th F.A.

Capt. Harry C. Williams, detached, Q.M. Corps, to major; rank, Sept. 22, 1916.

Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, 4th F.A., to major; rank, Sept. 22, 1916; assigned 7th Field Artillery.

Capt. Lieut. M. Apple, 4th F.A., to major; rank, Feb. 26, 1917; attached 3d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Robert G. Kirkwood, 3d F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 3d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Harold E. Marr, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 1, 1916.

First Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 4th F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 4th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. William McCleave, 1st F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 1st Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Allan C. McBride, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 2d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 3d F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 3d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; attached 2d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Prince, 5th F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 5th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Marshall Magruder, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; attached 2d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Truby C. Martin, 6th F.A., to captain; rank, July 1, 1916; assigned 6th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, 7th F.A., to captain; rank, July 2, 1916; attached 7th Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 2, 1916.

First Lieut. Samuel R. Hopkins, 2d F.A., to captain; rank, July 7, 1916; attached 2d Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Charles P. Hollingsworth, unassigned, to captain; rank, July 7, 1916.

First Lieut. Charles D. Daly, 1st F.A., to captain; rank, Aug. 3, 1916; assigned 1st Field Artillery.

Battery officers who are assigned to regiments will be assigned batteries by respective regimental commanders.

Following officers will join regiments to which assigned or attached: Majors Moseley, Bundel, Herron, Brooke and Apple, Captains Rumbough, McCleave, McBride, Brabson, Sparks, Prince, Magruder, Rogers, Hopkins and Daly.

Major Foy will join his regiment under provisions of Par. 16, S.O. 41, Feb. 19, War D.

First Lieut. Faulkner will proceed to New York and report to commanding officer, Fort Stocum.

Captain Kirkwood, upon expiration of present leave, join regiment to which assigned.

Captain Martin, upon being relieved treatment at Letterman General Hospital, join regiment to which assigned.

Infantry.

Following promotions of officers of Infantry are announced: Lieut. Col. Julius A. Penn, 3d Inf., to colonel; rank, March 2, 1917.

Major John W. Heavy, 9th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; rank, Jan. 28, 1917; assigned to 3d Infantry.

Major Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., to lieutenant colonel; rank, March 2, 1917.

Major La Roy S. Upton, 30th Inf., to lieutenant colonel; rank, March 2, 1917; attached 17th Infantry.

Capt. Ira C. Welborn, D.O.L., to major; rank, Jan. 6, 1917; assigned 9th Infantry.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, Q.M.C., to major; rank, Jan. 26, 1917.

Capt. Charles W. Exton, D.O.L., to major; rank, March 26, 1917.

Capt. Edgar Ridenour, D.O.L., to major; rank, March 2, 1917.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 10th Inf., to major; rank, March 2, 1917; attached 5th Infantry.

First Lieut. George T. Everett, 24th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 18, 1916.

First Lieut. Henry H. Arnold (captain, Aviation Section, S.O.), to captain; rank, Sept. 23, 1916.

First Lieut. Walter E. Wheeler, 26th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 23, 1916; assigned 26th Infantry.

First Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 13th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 24, 1916; assigned 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Barnard K. Hunt, 15th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 25, 1916; assigned 15th Infantry.

First Lieut. Denham B. Crafton, 28th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 25, 1916.

First Lieut. William E. Selbie, 4th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 27, 1916; assigned 4th Infantry.

First Lieut. John L. Jenkins, 29th Inf., to captain; rank, Sept. 29, 1916; assigned 32d Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles H. White, 15th Inf., to captain; rank, Oct. 1, 1916; assigned 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Alvin G. Gutensehn, Signal Corps, to captain; rank, Nov. 11, 1916.

First Lieut. Stanley L. James, 27th Inf., to captain; rank, Nov. 11, 1916; assigned 27th Infantry.

First Lieut. John S. Sullivan, 2d Inf., to captain; rank, Dec. 6, 1916; assigned 2d Infantry.

First Lieut. David G. Garrison, 13th Inf., to captain; rank, Jan. 7, 1917; assigned 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Bruce B. Butler, 30th Inf., to captain; rank, Jan. 11, 1917; assigned 30th Infantry.

First Lieut. Evann E. Lewis, 10th Inf., to captain; rank, Jan. 15, 1917; assigned 10th Infantry.

First Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 10th Inf., to captain; rank, Jan. 17, 1917; assigned 10th Infantry.

Company officers who are assigned to regiments will be assigned companies by respective regimental commanders.

Following officers will join regiments to which assigned or attached: Majors Welborn and Humphrey, Captains Wheeler, Dailey, Hunt, Selbie, Jenkins, White, James, Sullivan, Garrison, Butler, Lewis and Larned.

S.O. 71, MARCH 28, 1917, WAR DEPT.

The following promotions of officers of Cavalry arm are announced: William T. Johnston from major (Det. A.G. Dept.) to lieutenant colonel; Harold P. Howard from major (Det. Q.M.C.) to lieutenant colonel; Elmer Lindsley from major (Det. Q.M.C.) to lieutenant colonel; William J. Glasgow from major, 5th Cavalry, to lieutenant colonel, assigned 7th Cavalry; Frank R. McCoy from captain, 3d Cavalry, to major. Lieutenant Colonel Glasgow will join his regiment.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., 15th Cav., extended two months.

Leave one month, about April 13, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Camp, 20th Inf.

Capt. George H. Brett, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, is relieved further duty at San Diego, Cal., and will report to Chief Signal Officer.

Major Charles de F. Chandler, S.C., relieved from present duties and will report in person to Chief Signal Officer for duty.

Capt. William L. Sheep, M.C., relieved from station at Fort Screven, Ga., and assigned to station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report to C.O. of latter post for duty.

Capt. John D. Long, Cav., D.O.L., resume duties as inspector-instructor Cavalry district comprising Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

Major Charles W. Farber, U.S.A., retired, assigned active duty and detailed general recruiting service; report Los Angeles, Cal., duty as assistant.

Major Charles R. Pettis, C.E., is detailed duty with N.G. of Pennsylvania as inspector-instructor; report to Chief of Militia Bureau temporary duty, then to Philadelphia.

First Lieut. Byron B. Daggett, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., is assigned active duty; proceed Fort Omaha, Neb., Balloon School.

Following changes in stations and duties of second lieutenants, Q.M. Corps, are ordered, effective about April 1, 1917: Second Lieut. Eugene Coffin relieved duty Fort Williams, Me.; to Governors Island for assignment as assistant Q.M., Eastern Department.

Second Lieut. Herbert A. Main is relieved duty office Q.M., Eastern Department; to proceed Fort Williams, Me., for duty as A.Q.M.

Following changes in stations and duties of junior military aviators, Signal Corps, are ordered: Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., from Memphis, Tenn., to Chicago, Ill., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School; Capt. Roy S. Brown from duty at Columbus, N.M., to Chicago, Ill., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School; Capt. Ralph Royce from duty at Columbus, N.M., to Memphis, Tenn., for duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, temporarily located there.

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain, with rank from June 2, 1916, for the following dental surgeons is announced: Franklin P. Wing; George L. Mason, Frank H. Wolven, John H. Heas, William H. Chambers, Alden Carpenter, Edwin P. Tignor, John A. McAllister, Jr., George H. Casaday, Julien E. Bernheim, Rex H. Rhoades, George E. Stallman, George I. Gunkel, Frank P. Stone, Raymond E. Ingalls, Harold O. Scott and John R. Ames.

Capt. Carroll W. Neal, 8th Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service; proceed to Fort Wayne, Ind.

So much of Par. 39 and 41, S.O. 67, March 23, 1917, War D., as details Cols. William A. Shunk and John O. Waterman, Cav., as senior inspector-instructors, is amended to read senior inspector-instructors of Cavalry.

Capt. Joseph L. Topham, Jr., 28th Inf., upon the completion of present duties will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to commandant U.S. Disciplinary Barracks.

Each of following officers, M.R.O., assigned to station specified upon completion of duty in Southern Department, and will join station to which assigned: First Lieut. Charles C.

Ayres, Fort Howard, Md.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Coates, Jr., Fort Warren, Mass.; 1st Lieut. S. Munson Corbett, Fort Washington, Md.; 1st Lieut. John Dibble, Fort Du Pont, Del.; 1st Lieut. Roy E. Fox, Fort Wayne, Mich.; 1st Lieut. Robert B. Hill, Fort Caswell, N.C.; 1st Lieut. Lacey T. Howard, Fort Totten, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Harrison J. McChes, Fort Porter, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Joseph de R. Moreno, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 1st Lieut. Robert E. Parrish, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 1st Lieut. Herbert Dew Porterfield, Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Jesse I. Sloat, Fort Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Oramel H. Stanley, Fort Constitution, N.H.; 1st Lieut. Shannon L. Vanvalnah, Fort McKinley, Me., and 1st Lieut. Bascom L. Wilson, Key West Barracks, Fla.

SMALL-ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

CHANGES 16, FEB. 21, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Par. 283 and 291, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, are changed as follows:

283. (Changed by C.S.A.F.M. No. 10, War D., 1915.) (1) Change the second sentence of subparagraph (a) to read as follows:

From these reports, or from such additional reports as he may require, the department commander will select one officer, as competitor, from each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry and Engineers, and one from each battalion of mounted Engineers and Philippine Scouts in his command, and in addition such officers of the General Staff and the different staff departments or corps, except the medical department and chaplains, in his department, as he may deem proper.

(2) Change the first sentence of subparagraph (b) to read as follows:

(b). ENLISTED MEN.—The commanding officer of each company of Infantry and Engineers and each troop of Cavalry will select from the enlisted men of his organization the most suitable soldier, due regard being paid to excellence of shooting with the rifle, as well as to steadiness and good soldierly habits and conduct, and report the name of the man so chosen to the regimental commander, or in the case of mounted Engineers, to the battalion commander.

291. (Changed by C.S.A.F.M. Nos. 5 and 10, War D., 1915.) (1) Change the second sentence of subparagraph (a) to read as follows:

From these reports and such additional reports as he may require, the department commander will select one officer, as competitor, from each regiment of Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers and Field Artillery in his command, one from each battalion of mounted Engineers and Philippine Scouts, and in addition such officers, except medical officers, from the department, as he may deem proper.

(2) In subparagraph (b) change the portion relating to Engineers to read as follows:

ENGINEERS.—Two competitors from each regiment, to be selected by the regimental commander, and one competitor from each battalion of mounted Engineers, to be selected by the battalion commander.

By order of the Secretary of War:
H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.
Official: H. P. McCain, The Adjutant General.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 53, Feb. 5, 1917, War D., makes changes in Par. 567, 576, 829, 830, 1044, 1208, 1281 and 1344 of the Army Regulations.

BULLETIN 12, MARCH 6, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

BULLETIN 14, MARCH 12, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Gives tables showing the standing of organizations of the Coast Artillery, based upon merit attained at target practice in 1916, and hits by caliber at various ranges during the year. The leaders in the shooting follow:

Twelve-inch mortars, Battery McCook, Fort Hancock, 1st Lieut. J. C. Henderson.

Twelve-inch rifles, Battery Richardson, Fort Hancock, 1st Lieut. M. H. Thompson.

Ten-inch rifles, Battery Benson, Fort Worden, Capt. J. Storck.

Eight-inch rifles, Battery Brumby, Fort Screven (Savannah), Capt. J. R. Musgrave.

Six-inch rifles, Battery Crosby, Fort Winfield Scott, Capt. W. A. Covington.

Five-inch rifles, Battery Boutelle, Fort Winfield Scott, Capt. J. T. Geary.

Three-inch rifles, Battery Morris, Fort Hancock, Capt. E. F. Maddux.

No less than seventeen organizations attained a perfect score in mine practice.

BULLETIN 22, MARCH 23, 1917, EASTERN DEPT.

The following War Department communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, March 20, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y.

Subject: Authority for purchase of Auto Trucks.
You are authorized to approve the purchase of low priced automobile trucks from company funds, when, in your opinion, the condition of such funds warrants the purchase, and circumstances are such as to indicate that material benefits would result to the companies in having an automobile truck for market and other purposes. This should not be construed as authorizing the approval of purchase of touring cars of the same make.

By command of the Secretary of War:
T. O. MURPHY, Adjutant General.

In forwarding requests, the following information will be furnished: Kind of truck it is proposed to purchase, price to be paid, and unobligated balance to credit of company fund.

By command of Major General Wood:
GEORGE T. BARTLETT,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 6, MARCH 19, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slaven, Q.M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as department Q.M., Western Dept., with station in San Francisco, in addition to his duties as Q.M. of the 3d Division.

G.O. 8, MARCH 16, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

This order, which appears on page 983 of this issue, relates to the new organization of the Regular troops in the Southern Department.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan to El Paso, Texas, for assignment to the command of an Infantry brigade. (March 23, War D.)

Leave four months, about March 15, 1917, to Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer, Nogales, Ariz. (March 9, S.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

GEN. H. P. McCain, THE A.G.

Leave three months, about March 15, is granted Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., department adjutant. (March 13, Western D.)

Neil, 35th Inf., 2d Division, El Paso, Texas; 1st Lieut. Matthew A. Palen, Inf., D.O.L., 3d Division, Douglas, Ariz.; Capt. Eugene J. Ely, Cav., D.O.L., Cavalry Division, El Paso, Texas. (March 22, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department quartermaster, with station in San Francisco. (March 15, Western D.)
Leave one month, about March 15, 1917, to Capt. Henry E. Mitchell, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 9, S.D.)
Capt. Laurence Halstead, Q.M.C., from duty in Southern Department and report to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty to accompany troops to a point nearest Philadelphia, Pa., and then to Philadelphia for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. George E. Thorne, Q.M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment, and upon completion to proper station. (March 24, War D.)
Second Lieut. C. F. Eddy, Q.M.C., Llano Grande, Texas, to Marfa, Texas, for temporary duty as assistant to the Q.M. at that station, relieving 2d Lieut. J. A. Marmon, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 8, S.D.)

Par. 39, S.O. 51, March 3, 1917, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Frank E. Parker, Q.M.C., is revoked. Lieutenant Parker on or before the expiration of leave will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Second Lieut. William A. MacNicholl, Q.M.C., upon his arrival in Honolulu on the transport Sheridan about March 13, 1917, will report to the department Q.M. for duty as his assistant, with station in Honolulu. (March 12, H.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William Powers, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, to Eagle Pass for duty. (March 8, S.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class William Sever, Q.M.C., Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort Sargent, Ga., for duty. (March 10, S.D.)

Field Clerk W. W. Boggess, Q.M.C., from further duty in office of constructing Q.M., Fort Mason, San Francisco, and will report to depot Q.M. at the same post for duty in his office. (March 21, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is detailed as inspector-instructor of sanitary troops, National Guard, and will proceed to the place specified after his name and take station: Lieut. Col. Edward R. Schreiner, Harrisburg, Pa.; Major Reuben B. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Jay W. Griswold, Pittsburgh, Pa. (March 26, War D.)
Par. 39, S.O. 55, March 9, 1917, War D., relating to Major Gay V. Rukke, M.C., is revoked. (March 26, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edwin C. Chamberlin, M.R.C., to active duty in Eastern Department, in connection with the examination of candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., will report at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for temporary duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Harold A. Spilman, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department about April 1, 1917, and to home and from active duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John H. Beckert, M.R.C., from active duty in Medical Reserve Corps. (March 22, War D.)

Leave one month and one day to 1st Lieut. John H. Beckert, M.R.C., April 30, 1917. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Roy K. Evans, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department about May 1, 1917, to his home and from active duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomson Edwards, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department and report to the commanding general, Southern Department, to accompany troops to a point nearest his home, then to his home about April 1 and from active duty. (March 21, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Gardner N. Cobb, M.R.C., of his commission is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Arthur G. Coumbe, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the board appointed in Par. 33, S.O. 41, Feb. 19, 1917, War D., vice 1st Lieut. Floyd W. Hunter, M.R.C., relieved. (March 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Ira Cohen, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department, to his home and from active duty. (March 26, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, D.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from June 3, 1916. (March 24, War D.)

SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, Med Dept., Laredo, Texas, to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Chester B. Leedom, Med Dept., Fort Totten, N.Y., to Washington for a course of instruction in photographic and X-ray laboratory work at the Army Medical School. (March 22, War D.)

Sergt. Omer A. Couture, M.D., now on duty in Southern Department, to Chicago, Ill., for duty in connection with a course of lectures on military medicine and camp sanitation to be delivered at certain educational institutions. (March 26, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. George P. Howell, C.E., will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. John C. Getwals, C.E., to Sandy Hook, N.J., on duty in connection with investigation of Engineer equipment for the Army. (March 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Sick leave two months to 1st Lieut. Walter Smith, S.C. (March 23, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Herman H. Walker, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at San Diego, Cal., and will repair to his home. (March 24, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Herbert C. Horsley, Depot Co. K, S.C., Nogales, Ariz., is transferred to Co. E, 2d Telegraph Battalion, Signal Corps, and to El Paso, Texas, for duty. (March 9, S.D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Edgar W. Bagnell, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 3d Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (March 22, War D.)

SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS.

Sergts. Esten B. Koger and Alfred W. Lawson, S.E.R.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., to active duty in Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., April 1, 1917. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas C. Nathan, S.E.R.C., Newton Center, Mass., to active duty at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., April 1, 1917. (March 24, War D.)

Sergts. Russell MacDonald, John I. Moore, Ben T. Myers and Lindley H. DeGarmo, S.E.R.C., now at Key West Barracks, Fla., are assigned to active duty in the Aviation Section, Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps, with station at the Curtiss Aviation School, Miami, Fla., April 1. (March 24, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

First Lieut. Arthur J. Coyle, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. (March 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Birdseye B. Lewis, Aviation Section, S.O.R.C., to active duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with 3d Aero Squadron. (March 23, War D.)

The 6th Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Kamehameha for station. (March 12, H.D.)
Sergt. 1st Class Ernest E. Hagelin, Aviation Co. B, Signal Corps, Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., is trans-

ferred to the C.A.C., 5th Co., Fort Totten, N.Y., as private for duty. (March 19, E.D.)

The following sergeants of the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps from active duty in Aviation Section at the Curtiss Aviation School, Newport News, Va., March 25, 1917, to their homes: Sergts. Walter V. Barneby, Edward R. Kenneson, William T. Rolph and Howard P. Culver. (March 22, War D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

COL. W. C. RIVERS, ATTACHED.

Sergt. August F. Luedke, Troop K, 2d Cav., having expressed a desire to relinquish unexpired portion of his furlough, will proceed to duty at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., March 26, 1917. (March 23, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. M. BRETT, D.O.L.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., is extended one month. (March 26, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE H. CAMERON.

COL. W. E. WILDER, ATTACHED.

COL. D. L. TATE, ATTACHED.

Vein. Robert Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and will join regiment. (March 24, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

Leave two months to Capt. William P. Moffet, 7th Cav., El Paso. (March 6, S.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

COL. J. C. WATERMAN, ATTACHED.

Capt. Charles C. Farmer, jr., 12th Cav., McAllen, Texas, upon expiration of leave to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (March 9, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. C. MACOMB.

COL. A. GRAY, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 14th Cav., Del Rio, Texas. (March 7, S.D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Sick leave two months to Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 7, S.D.)

Col. John C. Waterman, Cav., is detailed as senior inspector-instructor of the 16th Tentative National Guard Division and he will proceed to Salt Lake City, Utah, for station. (March 23, War D.)

Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., is detailed as senior inspector-instructor of the 10th Tentative National Guard Division and to Birmingham, Ala., for station and duty. (March 23, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 64, March 20, 1917, War D., relating to Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., is revoked. (March 23, War D.)

Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., from present duties and will join 5th Cavalry for duty with that regiment. (March 23, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 65, March 21, 1917, War D., relating to Col. John C. Waterman, Cav., is revoked. (March 23, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Walter W. Wynne, Cav., upon his relief from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. (March 22, War D.)

CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

The name of Lieut. Col. Melvin W. Rowell, Cav., is placed on D.O.L. and the name of Lieut. Col. Edward M. Lewis, Inf., is removed therefrom, he having been promoted to the grade of colonel. (March 24, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about March 15, 1917, to Major Stirling P. Adams, Cav., D.O.L., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 10, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. T. MENOHER.

Leave fourteen days to 1st Lieut. James A. Lester, 5th Field Art. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. Thomas P. Atkinson, Hdqrs. Co., 5th F.A., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Field Artillery, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Illinois as sergeant-instructor, station at Chicago, Ill. (March 26, War D.)

7TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Major Lucius R. Holbrook, 7th Field Art., from further duty as assistant to the department Q.M. and in charge of bakery districts, Southern Department, and will report to regimental commander, Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 6, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Sick leave four months to 1st Lieut. Percy Deshon, Field Art., D.O.L. (March 24, War D.)

Leave fourteen days to 1st Lieut. Charles G. Helmick, Field Art., D.O.L. (March 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Fulton C. O. Gardner, C.A.C., D.O.L., about April 12, 1917. (March 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick Hanns, C.A.C., from present duties to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.C.) John A. Paterson, C.A.C., from duty as a student, artillery course, Coast Artillery School, to duty as an instructor, department of enlisted specialists, that school. (March 22, War D.)

First Sergt. Cornelius P. Crofton, C.A.C., 4th Co., Fort Williams, Me., is placed upon the retired list at that fort and will repair to his home. (March 23, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Edward Johnson, C.A.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T., will be transferred as musician third class to the Headquarters Company, 5th Field Artillery, April 10, with a view to his appointment as band leader of that regiment. (March 23, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Leave one month to Major Otho B. Rosenbaum, 2d Inf., upon arrival in the United States. (March 24, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. NOBLE.

COL. E. V. SMITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Walter H. Johnson, 6th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty at these headquarters in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, and Citizens' Training Camps. (March 13, Western D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

COL. L. S. ROUDIEZ, ATTACHED.

Leave ten days to Capt. Campbell King, 7th Inf. (March 23, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Edwin Bell, 7th Inf., upon his arrival in United States. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. George D. Moore, 7th Inf., is detailed to duty with the National Guard in Massachusetts as inspector-instructor, station at Boston. (March 26, War D.)

Major Ralph E. Ingram, 11th Inf., is detailed to duty with the National Guard of Minnesota as inspector-instructor, station at St. Paul. (March 26, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

First Sergt. Roland A. Gooch, Co. G, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and will repair to his home. (March 23, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

COL. B. W. ATKINSON, ATTACHED.

Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., to duty with the National Guard in Georgia as inspector-instructor and to Atlanta, Ga. (March 23, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave one month, about April 1, to Chaplain Adolph J. Schliesser, 22d Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (March 10, S.D.)

The sick leave granted Major Russell C. Langdon, 22d Inf., is further extended one month. (March 9, S.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

Capt. John M. True, 24th Inf., from command of Motor Truck Company No. 57, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (March 7, S.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

First Sergt. Oscar Fox, Co. M, 25th Inf., placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (March 23, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Major William A. Phillips, 28th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Ordnance Department. He will proceed with the 22d Infantry to its station in the Eastern Department and then to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

The Presidio of San Francisco is designated as the permanent station of Capt. Lloyd R. Fredendall, 28th Inf. (March 14, Western D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. P. BUFFINGTON.

Sergt. Sheridan G. Babcock, Machine Gun Company, 30th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of New Jersey as sergeant-instructor. (March 24, War D.)

First Sergt. William J. McDowell, Machine Gun Company, 30th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the National Guard of Illinois as sergeant-instructor, with station at Chicago. (March 26, War D.)

32D INFANTRY.—COL. L. L. DUFFEE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John E. Ardrey, 32d Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 22, War D.)

35TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. FRIER.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., is designated as the permanent station of Capt. Harry E. Knight, 35th Inf. (March 13, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave from March 27 and including May 26, 1917, to Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf. (March 26, War D.)

Col. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, May 26, 1917, after more than forty years' service. (March 26, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. James F. Byrom, Inf., upon his relief from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, Inf., aide-de-camp, will report to Major S. J. Bayard Schindler, 19th Inf., president of board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion. (March 10, S.D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Leave one month to Capt. Philip Remington, Inf., D.O.L., at such time as his services can be spared. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. William S. Sinclair, Inf., D.O.L., is detailed to duty with the National Guard in Texas as inspector-instructor. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. James B. Kemper, Inf., D.O.L., will resume his duties as inspector-instructor with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with station at Harrisburg, Pa. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. William L. Reed, Inf., D.O.L., from station at Northfield, Vt., to Montpelier, Vt., in connection with duties as inspector-instructor with the National Guard in Vermont. (March 26, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. Danforth, Inf., D.O.L., from further duty with the National Guard in Minnesota and is detailed to duty with the National Guard in Louisiana as inspector-instructor, with station at Baton Rouge, La. (March 26, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Frank Langham, P.S., is accepted by the President, May 17, 1917. (March 22, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board to consist of Major William R. Davis, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Byars, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Rosecrans for the examination of officers of the California National Guard to determine their physical fitness for aviation. (March 13, Western D.)

A board of veterinarians to consist of Vetns. Joseph Jefferson, 13th Cav.; Walter Fraser, 13th Cav., and Daniel B. Leninger, 7th Cav., to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, to make recommendations for a Veterinary Supply Table and suggested regulations for inclusion in the Manual for the Medical Department. (March 7, S.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Lewis D. Greene, retired, to University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., to confer with the board of visitors of University in the matter of establishing a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at that institution. (March 23, War D.)

Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed for general recruiting service at Spokane, Wash. (March 23, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from active duty at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., March 25, 1917, and to home. (March 23, War D.)

First Sergt. William R. McManes, retired, Yonkers, N.Y., is detailed to active duty at the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., April 1, 1917. (March 21, War D.)

JUNIOR MILITARY AVIATORS.

Each of the following officers will report in person to Major Frank P. Lahm, S.C., president of the board at San Diego, Cal., for examination to determine their qualifications for rating as junior military aviators: Capt. Seth W. Cook, Cav., D.O.L.; 1st Lieut. Henry J. Damm, Inf., D.O.L.; Lawrence S. Churchill, Inf., D.O.L.; Harold M. Clark, Cav., D.O.L.; George W. Krapf, Inf., D.O.L.; William O. Ryan, Cav.; Charles C. Benedict, Inf.; Ralph P. Cousins, Cav.; George E. Stratemeyer, Inf., and Melchior McE. Eberts, Inf. (March 26, War D.)

FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, March 23, 1917.

Last Thursday Captain Tidball, C.A.C., who has been in charge of the bakery here during the winter, left for his home station. On Saturday Major Crosby was a dinner guest of Gen. and Mrs. Ruckman before leaving for his home in Maryland to be mustered out. Major Nugent, C.A.C., who has been chief of staff of the Provisional Division, received orders to go to Fort Sam Houston for duty, but later the orders were revoked, and he will remain here for the present. The tour of border patrol duty has been changed from two months to one. Orders were published for the 3d Battalion of the 9th Infantry to relieve the 2d, but those orders were also revoked, as the regiment has been ordered to exchange with the 27th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston. Troop I, 14th Cav., will leave here March 27 to relieve the troop now on duty at Dolores. Lieutenant Dwan is in command. Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Q.M.C., left Thursday for station in El Paso. Mrs. Rockenbach will join him later.

Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey on Friday entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Rockenbach and Mesdames Davida and Simpson. A number of the Red Cross nurses gave a dinner in their ward on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Weber, M.O., Major and Mrs. Rockenbach, Drs. Ingold, Snyder, Cohen, Smith and Lieutenant Zerbec. After dinner dancing was enjoyed. Mrs. Kinney was hostess for the Saturday Night Bridge Club this week. Dr. Sparrenberger was a visitor on the post from Tuesday until Friday.

Over 300 recruits for the 9th Infantry have arrived during

the week. This brings the strength of the companies up to nearly a hundred men, and makes the regiment larger than it has been for several years. Twelve second lieutenants from Fort Leavenworth have been assigned to the regiment and will arrive about the first of the month. All the troops in the garrison were ordered to stop drill for this week to tear down all the kitchens and mess halls in the camps vacated by the militia. The material will be used to build cantonments for the Regular troops now in camp at this place.

Capt. Lawrence Halseid, Q.M.C., last night received orders to join the 22d Infantry, ordered to Philadelphia. Lieutenant Odell spent several days in San Antonio last week. Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher was the guest of Mrs. Kinney for a few days while looking for a house. Capt. and Mrs. Gallagher will come here for station with the 37th Infantry.

Katherine and Gretchen Wood, little daughters of Chaplain Wood, 9th Inf., are quite ill with measles. The disease has been prevalent here this winter. A number of the Red Cross nurses who have been on duty here for six months will leave on Saturday for their homes. Before the middle of April they will be all gone, leaving only four Regular Army nurses. Dr. Bailey has gone to Washington to attend the Army Medical School.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 26, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Asa Singleton honored Miss Suzanne Rice, who will be a bride of Easter Saturday, and her house guests, Miss Francis Murray, of New York, Miss Virginia Rice, of New Haven, Conn., and Miss Bernice Gaylord, of Junction City, Kas., with a beautiful buffet supper on last Saturday, previous to the hop. The guests numbered forty-five and in entertaining Mrs. Singleton was assisted by Mrs. Sedgwick Rice.

Major Thomas H. Moody, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Moody announce the approaching marriage of their eldest daughter, Ruth, to Lieut. John Dutcher Austin, 14th U.S. Cav., which will be celebrated on March 30 at the post chapel. Lieutenant Austin and his bride will leave for Kansas City, Mo., to remain a week at the Hotel Muehlbach, going later to Del Rio, Texas, where Lieutenant Austin will join his command. Miss Moody has been at the garrison for several years. She has considerable histrionic ability and has appeared in several public performances with credit.

Lieut. Harrison Herman, of Fort Sam Houston, who spent last week with the family of Mr. Humphrey Rose in Leavenworth, left Monday for Fort Riley to visit his parents, Major and Mrs. Herman. Miss Margaret Ferguson has arrived from Paris, Ky., to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson, of the Disciplinary Barracks garrison. Lieut. Hale S. Cook, who will leave April 1 to join his regiment, 11th Cavalry, at Fort Bliss, was honored at going away dinner on Saturday by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hale H. Cook, in Kansas City, Mo. There were twenty young men, college mates and close friends of Lieutenant Cook, at the table.

Assembled at one of the most impressive ceremonies, the 346 new provisional lieutenants at Fort Leavenworth took their oath of allegiance to the United States on Thursday morning. On the stage in the gymnasium was the national flag, with a color guard and the officers instructors who had charge of the training of the lieutenants. Col. Charles Miller, senior instructor, made a short address to the lieutenants on the life which they are entering and the meaning of their flag to them. The oath was administered to the lieutenants by Capt. G. V. Strong, judge advocate of the Disciplinary Barracks. The entire battalion of the 346 new officers in their service uniforms and their side-arms uncovered and took the oath; the flag was saluted and the Disciplinary Barracks band played the national anthem.

Mrs. Katherine Mauborgne was denied a divorce from Capt. Joseph O. Mauborgne in the District Court of Leavenworth on Monday and her case was thrown out of court. Judge Wendorf decided that she was not a legal resident of Kansas and had no standing as a litigant in this state.

Mrs. Oscar Schibert, wife of Captain Schibert, C.E., has arrived in Kansas City, Mo., to visit her father, Mr. Omar Abernathy. Col. Lewis M. Koehler has arrived from Matka, Texas, where he has been stationed, and will be inspector-instructor of the 14th Tenth National Guard Division comprising the National Guard of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado, with station in Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Koehler is with her mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, in Leavenworth.

Col. James McAndrew, commandant of the Army Service Schools, has received notice that the assembling of the second class of provisional lieutenants to this post for instruction had been postponed until April 15. This order will have no effect on the time of the departure of the present class.

One of the last practice maneuvers held for the provisional officers was carried out last week, when they fought a sham battle on the western part of the reservation. Each officer was supplied with twenty-five rounds of ammunition. A cannon was also used in the problem, giving the Artillery an opportunity to get some practical work with the Infantry. The officers of the Cavalry branch have been provided with the new straight-bladed sabers now being introduced into the Army.

Mrs. Erskine Dollarhide has arrived from Washington, D.C., to join her husband, Lieutenant Dollarhide, of the Provisional Battalion, and during her stay will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Combs, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Caroline D. Appleton, one of the most prominent young women in this country in humane welfare work, is in Leavenworth at present and she will remain here until her husband, Lieut. Daniel A. Appleton, is attending the Provisional Battalion School. Mrs. Appleton is accompanied by her mother and is staying at the National Hotel in Leavenworth. Mrs. Appleton is engaged in finding homes for European war and other destitute children. She has founded an international non-sectarian society, known as "The Friends of Childhood," and she will soon pick a location for the vocational training school and an experimental farm. Leavenworth has been suggested as a suitable place for this and Mrs. Appleton is said to have it under consideration.

The many Service friends of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, of Leavenworth, will regret to learn of the death of their eldest son, Mr. John H. Wilson, which occurred in Ann Arbor, Mich., of scarlet fever on March 21. Mrs. Wilson was a nephew of Mrs. Lloyd McCormick, wife of Colonel McCormick, retired. Mrs. R. E. Smyser has returned from a fortnight's visit in El Paso, with Captain Smyser, who has been detailed on special duty at Fort Sam Houston. Lieut. L. A. Sprinkle was weekend guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Sprinkle, in Topeka, Kas. Mrs. D. D. Gregory and little daughter left Saturday to join Captain Gregory at El Paso.

Mrs. J. T. Tipton, jr., who has spent the past fortnight with relatives in Lincoln, Neb., has returned to join Lieutenant Tipton. Mrs. J. Johnson, of Chicago, has arrived to join Lieutenant Johnson and will be the guest of Mrs. Beverly Chew, wife of Lieutenant Chew. Mrs. Chew was formerly Jean Southern and takes the leading roles in films known as "Art Dramas," which are produced by the Van Dyke Corporation, of New York city. Mrs. Chew is under contract for another year and will leave soon for New York.

Mental examinations for admissions to the U.S. Military Academy were held last week at this post. The report sent out from El Paso last Saturday that four regiments are to leave the border, and that the 7th Infantry would be one of them, awakened interest here. It stated that the 7th would be sent to the Central Department—this department—and there is a belief in Army circles that it will come to Fort Leavenworth. The 7th left here to go to the border five years ago and Fort Leavenworth is still the station for the regiment. Some of the property of the regiment is still stored here.

Paul Scharfenberg, private in Company L, 1st Minnesota Inf., convicted at San Antonio of using insulting language and of sending military information to Germany, arrived Saturday to begin a five-year sentence at the Disciplinary Barracks. The prisoner, still affirming his allegiance to his adopted country, poured forth his story of ill treatment by his comrades on the border and misinterpretation of his mean-

ing in the letter written his mother in Germany. He repeated again and again that he was loyal to America and if war should be declared against the United States he wanted to fight for this country. He said if he had written anything derogatory regarding the President or the Army, it was when he was driven half mad by the taunts of his fellow-Guardsmen.

ARMY ITEMS.

The companies of the 1st Regiment of Engineers, U.S.A., which have been on duty on the Mexican border have been ordered to their permanent station at Washington Barracks, D.C., with the exception of Company F, which is to remain on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Company D is now at Washington Barracks. Major W. P. Wooten has been in command of the Engineers on the border.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bennet, 17th U.S. Inf., recently appointed the head of the aeronautical division, office of the Chief Signal Officer, on duty in Washington, who has been placed in charge of the aeronautical division as the result of the promotion, on Feb. 14, of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier to be brigadier general and Chief Signal Officer, has a reputation in the Service as an administrator. Colonel Bennet was born Dec. 6, 1865, in New Brunswick, N.J. His father was the Hon. Hiram Pitt Bennet, one of the pioneer empire builders of the West, and the first delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory during the Civil War. Colonel Bennet was appointed to West Point in 1886, was graduated on June 12, 1891, and was assigned as second lieutenant to the 7th Infantry at Fort Logan, Colo. After six years of regimental duty he was detached for service at headquarters, Department of the Colorado, until April, 1897. During this period he became aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton. Then followed detached service in Denver and in the field in Arizona on topographical map duty. Throughout 1898 and the first half of 1899 Colonel Bennet was aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., San Francisco and Denver. From July of the latter year to November of the next year he was judge advocate of the Department of the Colorado. He had become a first lieutenant six years after graduating and in June, 1900, had been promoted to captain. As captain in the 16th Infantry he went to the Philippines in November, 1900. Here he saw active service until July, 1902. Then followed three years in the United States, principally at Fort McPherson, Ga., as regimental adjutant and company commander under Col. C. C. Hood and Col. Butler D. Price, now Brigadier General Price, retired. In June, 1905, Colonel Bennet returned to the Philippine Islands to do nine years of exceedingly valuable administrative work and until January, 1907, commanded a company and for nine months was adjutant at Fort William McKinley, which is a brigade post on the outskirts of Manila. In October, 1911, he was detailed an inspector for Philippine Constabulary, a native military force of 6,000 men. For signal service in this assignment he was promoted in October, 1911, to the post of colonel and assistant chief of the Philippine Constabulary, although he was still a major only in lineal rank in the Regular Army. This high rank was held by him until September, 1914, during which service he held command of the District of Viganas one of the southern groups of the Philippine Archipelago. He exercised police control over 2,500,000 people in that constabulary district. Under Colonel Bennet's command as district chief were twenty companies at twenty-nine stations. His semi-annual inspections were important events in themselves, due to difficulties in traveling by land and sea. Practically three months each year were needed for these tours of inspection. Colonel Bennet returned to the United States in the latter part of 1914, going at once to border service with the 11th Infantry at Texas City, Naco and Douglas. In September, 1916, he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel. Shortly thereafter came his assignment to take a course as an aviation administrative officer at the San Diego School, and then his assignment to the important position he now holds in Washington.

Second Lieut. Charles R. Guinn, 1st Inf., New Mexico National Guard, was tried by court-martial at Columbus, N.M., Feb. 26, 1917, on charges of conduct in violation of the 61st and 62d Articles of War. He was found guilty by the court of being drunk and disorderly in the restricted district of Columbus, N.M., and was sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The sentence has been confirmed by the President, and Lieutenant Guinn ceased to be an officer of his organization from March 28, 1917.

Accounts of the shooting of Pvt. John Poor, 3d Co., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., while on duty as a sentry at Fort Williams, Me., on March 22, indicate that the shooting, which later caused his death, was done by German sympathizers. Private Poor, for the second time, on two consecutive nights discovered some persons landing from a motor boat. About midnight, on March 22, he saw two men crawling up the embankment to the batteries when he ordered them to "halt." The prowlers refused to halt and ran for the boat, and then Private Poor fired a shot at them which went wide. Before he could fire a second shot one of the prowlers turned and fired and a .44-caliber bullet from a revolver penetrated the left thigh of Private Poor near the hip, shattering a section of the leg bone. Blood was flowing freely from the wound in Poor's side when the other guards reached him, and he was immediately removed to the hospital, where he was made as comfortable as possible. Private Poor, however, died at six p.m. March 23 and services were held on March 25. The remains were sent to his home at Clarksville, Ill., for interment. Private Poor enlisted in the United States Army in Illinois on March 26, 1916, and was later assigned to duty in the coast defenses of Portland. He is the son of Robert O. Poor, of Clarksville, Ill., and was twenty-two years of age.

SOBRY TO LOSE GENERAL PARKER.

If the citizens of the Brownsville (Texas) district could have controlled the matter, it is evident that Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., would have been chosen major general by a unanimous vote. Noting his transfer from that district to a larger command the Brownsville Herald of March 19 says: "All Brownsville is glad to learn of the promotion of Gen. James Parker from the command of a brigade to the command of an entire division. He has proven himself thoroughly competent for the highest work the War Department may choose to entrust to him. But all Brownsville is genuinely sorry to lose General Parker. As commanding general of the Brownsville district during the past eight months, General Parker has made warm friends without number here. As a general he has won the sincerest admiration. His skillful work in mobilizing the large army of National

Guardsmen and Regulars in the Lower Rio Grande Valley has attested his ability as a commanding general in a measure that gives assurance of his capacity for handling such matters on a far larger scale. Should the country become engaged in actual war, the work which General Parker has accomplished here will mark him as one of the country's reliable leaders in campaigns against real enemy armies. The maneuvers which were conducted by him throughout last fall and winter gave him and his staff officers opportunities for the study of military problems by actual practice which must prove of invaluable assistance to them in solving such problems in the field. The splendid success of the mobilization of 20,000 National Guardsmen and making of that much raw material into an actual, mobile army, conducted by General Parker displayed unusual ability in this most important class of work. Never in the history of the Army has there been so brilliant a success made in handling such a large number of raw recruits and molding them into a perfectly drilled, perfectly equipped army, an army which was ready for service at a moment's notice, and which would have been the envy of any general in case of actual war requiring their services.

"But it is as a member of society that Brownsville people have come to feel a genuine affection for General Parker, and as such his departure is regretted most keenly. Always approachable, always courteous, always the gentleman, he has made friends of all whom he has met here. He has exerted himself to give pleasure, not only to the officers of his command and their families, but also the citizens of the valley, and the most cordial social relations have existed between the General and his officers and the citizens."

CHIMES FOR WEST POINT CHAPEL.

Graduates of the Military Academy, and many others, to whom West Point is recognized as a contributing agency to the Nation's ever widening and deepening life, will be interested to learn that there is a movement on foot to make the Cadet Chapel even more beautiful and inspiring than it now is. That the intimate spiritual associations with this temple of worship may be given expression, we sincerely hope, from time to time, to see what are but temporary provisions give place to permanent memorials of such beauty of design and richness of thought that they may speak a message throughout many generations to all who gather within its walls.

Little by little, the splendid organ has been built up through the thoughtful interest of those who desire to place here memorials which would serve to the praise and glory of God. Several new "stops" have been added during the past year; and there is still room for a number more, before the organ will have that completeness of which it is capable, and which the building demands.

A number of memorial windows have been given by different classes and yet there is room for many more. The present temporary windows should be replaced by others in keeping with the Chapel itself.

The Class of 1869 (through the generosity of Dr. Arthur Howell Gerhard, son of William Gerhard, a member of the Class) has placed in the Chapel a really beautiful baptismal font.

We have recently been made very happy by a generous conditional offer, from a member of the Class of 1885, who agrees to give the sum of \$1,000 towards a chime of bells to be placed in the tower of the Cadet Chapel. To this sum other gifts have already been made, so that we now feel that the fund has a good start.

A chime of bells would be an added glory to the Chapel, and it is really needed to crown this splendid work of man and to make the very hills, in these beautiful Highlands, ring out with a message to the praise of God.

A set of chimes, such as should be placed in a building as splendid and worthy as the Cadet Chapel, would cost about \$15,000. If a number of graduates could be interested it should not be difficult to secure the amount needed. There would be a chime of twelve bells; and, if desired, it could be arranged that individuals or classes have the privilege of giving one or more of the bells as a memorial. We shall be pleased to hear from anyone to whom this suggestion appeals, and request that money for the Chimes Fund be sent either to Col. C. DeW. Willcox, or to the undersigned,

H. P. SILVER,
Chaplain U.S.M.A.

West Point, N.Y., March 27, 1917.

ADVICE TO DRILL MASTERS.

The New York Evening Mail calls attention to an excellent lecture to business and professional men on the "Unwritten Law of the Drill Regulations," delivered in the De Witt High School by Capt. Ralph M. Parker, 2d Cav. Captain Parker laid great stress to the fact that the aim of efficiency is to reach a certain goal. Anything that makes for that end is of efficiency and everything that in any way delays or hampers must be sacrificed without hesitation. There must be none of that efficiency which expends its energies in formulae and window dressing and becomes efficiency for its own sake.

For instance, Captain Parker said that you must never call your men to "attention" until you have assumed that position yourself. When you dismiss them, you must be last to relax. This is, in a new form, the principle that the boss should be first on the job and last off it.

"If your men know how to drill and then drill badly, it is absolutely your own fault," said Captain Parker. "If your men know how to do their work in the shop or office and the morale goes to pieces, find out what is the matter with yourself or the immediate bosses. It is never the fault of the men—it is always your own fault," said Captain Parker.

"Never show impatience or disgust," he cautioned. "This only rattles subordinates and eventually causes them to lose respect for and confidence in you."

"When a drill is over you ought to be more fagged than the men, because you must put into it every ounce of nervous force you have."

"A good executive must always work harder than the men under him. This is the world-old psychology of the art of command in any walk of life."

This is one of a series of lectures by Captain Parker which have been gathered into a volume published by George U. Harvey, 109 Lafayette street, New York city, under the title of "An Officer's Notes."

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SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, March 21, 1917, desires transfer with SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY. Address Box 1, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

UNIFORM EXCHANGE.—Officers' uniforms and equipment bought, sold and exchanged. SPECIAL SALE Olive Drab serge uniform, cap and insignia \$25.00 complete. Uniforms made to order and renovated. B. Sloan, 217 West 55th street, New York city.

RETIRED MEDICAL OFFICER, rank of CAPTAIN OR ABOVE, WANTED as SUPERINTENDENT OF JUNIOR MILITARY Training Camp for summer months. Suitable compensation. Reply B. O. C. E., c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

WANTED: BASS PLAYER, Bb, prefer to double string bass, \$36 per month. Flute, 1st Cornet, 2nd Clarinet, \$30 each. Address: Band Leader 29th Infantry, Culobra, Canal Zone.

WANTED—EX-NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF ARMY, NAVY OR MARINE CORPS for guard duty. Must have excellent recommendations. Eight hours per day. \$75 PER MONTH to start. Furnish quarters, fuel and light free. Applicant should send full particulars regarding himself to Mr. H. H. Alcock, New England Westinghouse Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

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WANTED.—Married men with military experience for Police Guard. Good Wages—Permanent Position. For information write to Chief of Patrol, Box 617, Schenectady, N.Y.

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Orders have been prepared instructing the second lieutenants of the Army confirmed by the Senate in special session to report to Fort Leavenworth on April 15 for instruction. These orders probably will have been dispatched by the end of this week.


An official report from Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. commanding the Southern Department, received in Washington on March 28 should go far to end the sensational rumors regarding the concerted removal of Germans across the Mexican border. The report, as made public, follows: "Press reports have stated recently that many Germans are crossing into Mexico. Reports from our intelligence officers which include the records of immigration officials at various points do not confirm these reports. Since Feb. 3 there have been but three crossings in the Brownsville district and seventy-eight in the Laredo district and none at other points. In the Laredo district thirty-four of those who crossed have since returned to the United States. El Paso reports show many crossings back and forth, but only those of residents in the usual transaction of business." The pricking of this sensational news bubble especially at this time should have a salutary effect—if not on certain newspapers, then upon their readers. In the stirring days which seem to loom just ahead there doubtless will appear many stories of the same type, more sensational perhaps, but just as baseless.

Nothing definite or official has been heard from Washington relative to the report that the President has under consideration the formation of ministries of transportation and munitions to be headed by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Edward R. Stettinius, of the banking firm of J. P.

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Morgan and Company, respectively. The suggestion, however, has the enthusiastic endorsement of many of the President's advisors and it would not be surprising, if it were soon adopted.

The Secretary of War, as an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, has placed himself on record as ready to serve the Government in any way his services are desired in the event of war. A "committee on national service" appointed by the alumni association of the institution did not ignore Mr. Baker when sending out cards to graduates. He promptly filled in the return-card, giving his name, country of birth, whether naturalized, height, weight and a number of other personal details, not excepting "present occupation." To the last question, Mr. Baker responded modestly that he is at present "Secretary of War."

Hundreds of officers on the retired lists of the Army and Navy are petitioning the War and Navy Department to be assigned to some sort of duty in case of hostilities. At present there are few posts available, but every such officer will be needed if large training camps are opened. The Navy already is utilizing men from the inactive list in connection with naval defense district organizations.

An examination of possible appointees for the Veterinary Corps of the Army will be held on July 2, it is announced. Fourteen applicants for positions in the Medical Corps, proper, have been notified to appear on May 7 for examination. Those who are successful in this test will attend the special session of the Army Medical School beginning July 9. On that date another examination will be held, those passing being scheduled for the session opening in October.

An examination will be held early in May to fill at least six vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer in the Navy. Appointees are commissioned in that grade with the rank of a lieutenant, junior grade, and with pay and allowances amounting to almost \$2,500 a year. Candidates must be American citizens, of good moral character and reputation, and must hold a college degree showing that they have satisfactorily completed a course in engineering.

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MISREPRESENTING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Defense Conference conducted by the National Guard Association in New York city during the past week revealed the dominating spirit of the organization in their worst aspects from a purely military point of view. In spite of the fact that the General Staff of the U.S. Army has wrought out a bill providing for universal military service which is the result of the combined effort and study of the best military intelligence in our country; in spite of the fact that our country needs such a system now more vitally than it ever did at any previous war crisis in its history; in spite of the fact that the large proportion of the rank and file of the Guard are warm advocates of the system of universal service; all of these major conditions were put aside in an attempt made by a little group of leading Guard officers to have a system of training put in force based on the National Guard not only as a foundation but as a school of training. In fact, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G., went so far as to say that "as trained soldiers we of the National Guard . . . know that the Regular Army is not the proper organization upon which to build the new system," adding, "it is only fair to say that this view is shared by most Regular officers." We are not informed as to what authority General O'Ryan has for this last specific statement. But it is worthy of note that the only Regular Army officer who addressed the conference on the same day, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, Chief of the Militia Bureau, U.S.A., addressed himself solely to the patent absurdity of dual control and said frankly that the National Guard was worth saving for the state, but not for national purposes. We will recall to our readers that the General Staff bill makes just such provision for the future of the Guard, allowing five years' time for the readjustment from its present status to that of a reversion to a purely state force, entirely separate from the Federal organization.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always maintained that it is inevitable from the very nature of the composition of the National Guard, that if it is not entirely dominated by politics, it is impossible for politics not to enter into the administration of its affairs in a manner that must militate against military discipline and military efficiency. No more perfect proof of this could be afforded than by the spectacle of a "little group of wilful men, representing no opinions but their own," standing before a National Guard convention and advocating the continuance of a system which all well-informed military men the world over know to be a failure. Whether they carried their proposition or not is quite beside this main fact: That one high officer in the National Guard or a group of such officers openly range themselves in opposition to the wishes of the majority of the people of the United States, to stay nothing of the plan for universal service worked out after long study of all existing system by the General Staff of our Army.

This is where the political spirit and the factor of personal interest show their worst face in the National Guard and this where a proper appreciation of what really constitutes the correct military spirit is notably missing. If the general officers of the National Guard had shown that they could conduct the affairs of their organizations in a military sense better than the general officers of the Regular Army administer their departments and organizations, there would be some basis for the contention advanced by General O'Ryan that the Guard officers are better fitted for training a National Army than are our Regulars. This is absurdly contrary to the fact. There can be no argument on this point. In military matters the amateur has not, as yet, outranked the professional soldier in ability.

It is time the Governors of the several states took counsel with themselves and sought to rid the Guard of officers with reactionary ideas such as those expressed by General O'Ryan. The essential need of the Guard would seem to be proper instruction in the basic idea that it is an organization concerned primarily with the duties and obligations of soldiers. This thought once firmly planted in the minds of officers and men may be the first seed from which will grow the faith that it is a military body, solely concerned with military affairs, and not an institution to provide swollen salaries or social aggrandizement to a few men with the maximum of military rank and the minimum of military training and experience. Not the least of the counts in the indictment against the proponents of the National Guard as a foundation for a National Army is the proposal made in all seriousness that the Guard features of the National Defense Act be amended to suit this end. If there is one thing the mobilization of June, 1916, should have taught every Guard officer for the rest of his life it should have been that the Defense Act's sole weakness,

so far as the Guard is concerned, is the matter of the dual control. And yet a few selfish officers propose to continue this great impediment to the effectiveness of our Army as it is thus constituted or it would be constituted under the General Staff's plan for universal service.

It is likely that the National Guard lobby have carefully planned to influence Congress at its coming session, to legislate in their behalf. It is hoped, however, that Congress will listen to the National Guardsmen, so admirably represented by Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Col. Willard C. Fisk and other un-biased and practical officers and men of their stamp rather than to the minority element whose sole object is working for themselves.

NON-COM'S OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMISSION.

From several non-commissioned officers of the Army we have received letters concerning the plan to list men in the ranks as possible commanders of companies. Their writers complain that the scheme does not hold out any definite promises for the future of such men. The following extract from one of these letters will give a general idea of the views prevailing among some of the enlisted men as to this matter. It reads:

"The plan to list experienced non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army who in the opinion of commanders are eligible for emergency commissions, cannot, under the present law, prove profitable, and will not meet with the approval of the non-commissioned officers involved. That the Department in time of war would, to some extent, depend upon the enlisted men of the Regular Army for its officers, is a foregone conclusion, but what non-commissioned officers of the higher grades in the Army would lose in accepting such commission has not been considered. Under the present law an enlisted man discharged from the Regular Army to accept a commission in Volunteers, or other troops called into temporary active service, would, when mustered out of service, if he desired to again enter the Regular Army, be required to do so with the loss of his former rank, whatever it was, without hope of immediate advancement, and would, in some cases, never again reach his old or a corresponding grade."

That such beliefs are mistaken ones the following presentation of the future status of the non-com. who is given a commission as an officer in the Army shows. There exist at present two "roads" to a commission for the non-commissioned officer in the Regular Army: Examination for appointment as provisional second lieutenant and examination for appointment to any rank up to major in the Officers' Reserve Corps. The fact that instructions recently were sent to regimental commanders requesting that they each designate sixty men who are qualified to hold commissions as company commanders would not be considered as assuring a commission to all or any of the men so named. The action of the War Department in calling for these lists "was entirely preparatory and tentative," it is declared, and it does not necessarily follow that a single man designated will receive a commission. Such commissions, if awarded, will be permanent, so far as can be foretold at this time. No examination was required of the men whose names have begun to come in to The Adjutant General's Office. They were selected by the regimental commanders, presumably on recommendation of the company officers, purely on a basis of their experience and records.

A non-com. of the Army holding a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps who is called for "active duty" will be returned to his former rank and command on the expiration of such duty. A call for "active service" is a different matter, of course, as in such a case it places the officer in question on an exact footing with officers of similar rank in the Regular Army.

A non-com. who wins a provisional appointment as second lieutenant and who fails to make good in the time allotted becomes nothing more nor less than "a citizen in good standing," as one official jokingly phrased it. The citizen, however, could re-enlist as a private, with every assurance of being rapidly promoted back to his original rank.

Along the same general line is a complaint received from a sergeant in the Medical Department of the Army who writes: "At the recent call for recommendations for capable non-commissioned officers and others to be commissioned in the contemplated Volunteer Army, how many non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department were recommended? A very few! Why? Because they had had no line experience or if they had, it was years ago." The trouble with this complaint is that it arises from a misunderstanding of the purpose behind the call for lists of men in the ranks who were considered by their commanders as worthy of commissions up to the rank of captain. It was solely to increase the Army's corps of line officers and the men were to be selected on the basis of their military experience and their known ability to command men.

Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, U.S.N., was named by Secretary Daniels on March 28 as Governor of the Danish West Indies, which are to be taken over on March 31 by the United States. The ceremonies of transfer will take place at St. Thomas, and in Washington on the same day Secretary McAdoo will deliver to the Danish Minister the Government warrant for \$25,000,000 in payment for the islands. Secretary Daniels announced that the U.S.S. Hancock and Olympia have been ordered to St. Thomas for the ceremonies. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer, commanding Olympia, will officiate as ranking Navy officer. The acquisition will be marked by lowering the Danish flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes and the firing of salutes by the two ships. Admiral Oliver will leave Washington for his new post on March 31. He will serve until a permanent form of government is fixed by Congress. Important fortifications will be constructed, and the islands used as a naval base for further protection of the Panama Canal and for general military purposes. On March 27 the King of Denmark issued a proclamation of farewell to the people of the Danish West Indies. The King thanks the people for their loyalty to the mother country during the past centuries and expresses the hope that the islands will enjoy a happy future under the American Government. Secretary Daniels has announced that the new possessions would be formally rechristened the "Virgin Islands of the United States."

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THE ARMY'S PART.

The stupendous steps taken by the Navy Department to prepare the Navy for the call which, it is now certain, will come within a short time after this appears in print, have overshadowed the activities of the War Department. It should not be assumed, however, that the Secretary of War and the General Staff have permitted the dearth of funds to prevent all preparation on the part of the land forces. Secretary of War Baker, in collaboration with other War Department officials and members of the House and Senate Military Committees, has collected all the legislation introduced at the last session of Congress which had the approval of the Department and which failed of passage. These bills have been combined and written out as a complete and comprehensive budget to be presented to Congress the day it meets. A canvass of the sentiment of Army officers in Washington resulted in the information that they are as one in the hope that universal training will be embodied in the first military legislation considered by the 65th Congress. If the General Staff's plan—either entire, or in some modified form—is held up, the Department has at hand a thorough program to go with a call by the President for 500,000 volunteers.

The alternative, to be frank, would be a bitter pill for most officers to swallow but the machinery to utilize these men has been constructed with every detail worked out of its most minor components. The final step possible under the existing circumstances was the provision of company officers. This was the purpose of the general instructions sent to every commander of a regiment and separate battalion asking for the names of experienced non-commissioned officers who, in the opinion of the commanding officer, were eligible for company officers. While complete returns under this order have not yet reached The Adjutant General, an average of more than sixty designates per regiment has been maintained thus far and indications are that more than 5,000 names will be in the complete list.

Contracts for supplies—clothing, shoes, tents, etc.—have long ago been placed up to the limit of available funds and proposals are at hand to cover deficiencies in these items and in those under the Ordnance Department. A general military budget, combining the desired funds for the various items which are deemed imperatively necessary, will be laid before Congress as soon as possible during the coming week. In this respect it is learned that the report of the nation-wide investigation made by Mr. Herbert Coffin already has proved of inestimable value. With this report on manufacturing facilities of the country at hand, the Department has been able to determine at once the number of plants available for the manufacture of any specified supplies and to make tentative allotment among such plants so that when the money is obtained the only action necessary will be the signing of the contracts.

Details of these and other preparations are being kept secret through the self-imposed censorship of the press. The only authorized statement from the War Department during the past week was that given out by the Secretary of War on March 24, as follows: "Of course, everybody knows that the international situation is tense. The War Department, like every other department of the Government, is busy with a state of preparation, but without attempt on the part of the department, or anybody else, to determine what the preparation is for, except to put our national strength in a state of efficiency. Everybody realizes that this is a sort of natural situation. We are making preparations and buying supplies, and all that sort of thing, but the policy of the country is yet to be determined by the legislative body and just what will happen is to be determined by the President and Congress. All that you can say of the War Department is that it is expediting purchases of everything that will be needed to equip the Army if the Army is to be called upon."

Mr. Baker confirmed the impression gained in other quarters that the Government is determined to deal most liberally with aliens. He denied the report that negotiations are under way with the Department of the Interior relative to the use of reclamation projects as internment camps, adding that "all aliens who are obedient to our laws will be perfectly safe from interference." This statement, he said later, applied even to German reservists.

The demand that the national flag be placed in the trenches is expected to influence the disposition of such of our land forces as can be spared. It is the opinion of influential legislators that the moral effect at home and abroad of the presence of even a few hundred American soldiers on the French front will be "one thousand times

the military value." Although without the vestige of official confirmation the report that a compact body of troops will be sent overseas has been repeatedly heard in Washington.

CIVILIAN AID IN A NEW LIGHT.

The action of the Federal Reserve Board on March 27 in coming to the relief of holders of Government vouchers for War Department purchases, which was prompted by the generous offer of J. P. Morgan to lend \$1,000,000 to the Quartermaster Corps as told elsewhere in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, is typical of the new relation civilian aids bear to our Government. Under the old dispensation we would have been presented once more, as we were in 1877 in a parallel case, with the public shame of having individuals come to aid of the Army owing to the failures of Congress to fulfill its duty of supplying funds for the proper conduct of the country's affairs. But the Federal Reserve Board is not the solitary illustration of this changed aspect in the relation of civilians to the Government. Since the beginning of 1916 there have been so many civilian aids to the Government organized by individual effort and by law that the United States faces the present grave international situation with the great genius of American commercial life for organization already organizing, with much creative work to its credit accomplished, and exhibiting a spirit of constructive co-operation such as has made American commercial genius for organization the wonder and the admiring envy of the world.

Heretofore the United States Government has faced all its wars in a state of unpreparedness in respect to the administrative side that was little short of the wildest confusion. There never was any holding back on the part of the civilians to give aid, but the difficulty was to handle these offers with staffs in the various government departments already overburdened with work. As for any exact information as to the resources of the country in a military sense, beyond what our small supply of staff officers could tabulate and the Red Cross furnish, that was out of the question. Civilians proved what they could do when called into the service of the Government for war purposes in two particular cases in the Civil War. These were in the operation of railroads and telegraph communication and in the construction of hospital trains, two features of military operations that have since served as the models for the armies of the world. But it took time to get that civilian genius for organization which seems to be an essential part of the American character working to its full power. In the Spanish-American War it did not have time to get started before the war was over and the confusion in transportation, in handling supplies, in the treatment and care of the casualties and the sick were the shocking outcome of this state of unpreparedness along lines that in view of our policy towards military matters cannot be taken care of by the Army and Navy except with civilian assistance.

Now we are in a very different case. In addition to the Federal Reserve Board, to come to the relief of the Army in a dignified manner as a part of the Government, we have the Council of National Defense, the Naval Consulting Board, the Munitions Standards Board, the Society of Automotor Engineers, the Advisory Council of the Council of National Defense, the National Research Council and the Shipping Board. We have the business committees originated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to give assistance to Army district depot quartermasters in purchasing supplies authorized by law. And twenty-eight of the various patriotic and defense societies have followed a suggestion made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and combined in one National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies to co-ordinate their efforts instead of having them either duplicated or scattered so as to be rather a burden than a help.

The work of one of these bodies alone, the Naval Consulting Board, is a striking illustration of what American organizing genius can do when applied to military problems. Through its initiative and effort the Government of the United States has, for the first time, a record of upwards of 35,000 industrial plants in this country that can be used for the manufacture of war material. This is one of many activities of the Consulting Board which has assembled in its organization the greatest inventive and organizing geniuses of the country. Each one of the many men who go to make up these several civilian organizations brings to the aid of the Services in particular a special knowledge that must be of infinite value to the officers of the Army and Navy in the future as it has already shown itself to be in the recent past.

One of the marked features of this new and varied civilian assistance to the Army and Navy is that none of the members of the various bodies has been over-anxious to institute "reforms" in Service matters. It may be that the introduction of so many business men into this official and semi-official relation with the Army and Navy Departments will result in a change, such as we know has taken place in the British army, of the bothersome "paper work," particularly in the conduct of the purchasing duties of the Quartermaster Corps, where business is conducted with a mass of required legal papers that make the work of the officers of the Corps increasingly difficult as the Army grows and its supplies with it. There have been no present signs that any of the business men in the above organizations have concerned themselves with this single phase of Army reform, but it is one that might be studied with a view toward simplification with great profit to our hard-worked officers in the Quartermaster Corps.

GUARD CALLED TO PROTECT UTILITIES.

For the sole purpose, it is stated, of furnishing guards for strategic bridges, tunnels, valuable docks, shipyards and munition factories, the War Department on March 25 issued orders recalling certain National Guard units into Federal service. Twelve regiments and two battalions were included in the first call, and on the following day additional orders summoned twenty more regiments and five other battalions. The official statement, issued on March 25, was as follows:

"Many states have deemed it advisable to call out the National Guard for police purposes of protection. As the necessity for such step arises from issues which are more national than local, it has been deemed advisable by the President to call into Federal service the following organizations of the National Guard:

Massachusetts, 2d and 9th Regiments.
Pennsylvania, 1st and 3d Regiments.
Maryland, 4th Regiment.
District of Columbia, 1st Separate Battalion.
Virginia, 2d Regiment.
Vermont, Co. B, 1st Regiment.
Connecticut, 1st Regiment.
New York, 2d and 71st Regiments.
New Jersey, 1st and 5th Regiments.
Delaware, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment.

The following organization which are now in the Federal service will not be mustered out:

Thirteenth Pennsylvania and Cos. A and B, 1st Georgia.

The following additional National Guard organizations were called into Federal service on March 26 "for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with postal, commercial, and military channels and instrumentalities":

Illinois, 1st, 5th and 6th Regiments, Infantry.
Indiana, 2d Regiment, Infantry.
Iowa, 1st Regiment, Infantry.
Missouri, 1st and 3d Regiments, Infantry.
Nebraska, 4th Regiment, Infantry.
Minnesota, 1st Regiment, Infantry.
Michigan, 33d Regiment, Infantry.
Wisconsin, 3d Regiment, Infantry.
South Dakota, 3d Battalion, 4th Regiment, Infantry.
North Dakota, 2d Battalion, 1st Regiment, Infantry.
Colorado, 1st and 2d Separate Battalions, Infantry.
Wyoming, 2d Separate Battalion, Infantry.
Ohio, 3d and 6th Regiments, Infantry.
Washington, 2d Regiment, Infantry.
Oregon, 3d Regiment, Infantry.
California, 2d, 5th and 7th Regiments, Infantry.
Idaho, 2d Regiment, Infantry.
Montana, 2d Regiment, Infantry.

Of these organizations, the following are already in Federal service and in consequence will not be mustered out as originally planned:

Michigan, 33d Infantry.
Colorado, 1st and 2d Separate Battalions, Infantry.
Ohio, 3d and 6th Regiments, Infantry.

The call met with a prompt response, and the work of mustering officers and men into the Federal service was proceeded with rapidly. As most of the men have served on the Mexican border they have received a training that will now prove invaluable, for the present duty or more serious work that may subsequently follow.

Although most of the regiments ordered out on duty have a large membership, they are not up to war strength, and recruits are wanted to fill them up to 1,836 enlisted men.

Some 15,000 additional National Guard troops were added by the War Department on March 27 to those already ordered into the Federal service for guard duty or other emergency. These additional 15,000 troops were obtained by the President's order that the muster out of all National Guard organizations now in the Federal service be suspended.

As originally given out at the War Department, the list of troops retained in Federal service contained a number of units which already had been mustered out. Department officers explained on March 27 that reports of the completion of the mustering out formalities had been late in reaching them. Troops discharged from Federal service as late as March 27 included the 3d North Carolina and 1st Mississippi Infantry, which thus escape further Federal duty until another formal call is issued. The call of March 27 will not affect any troops mustered out before instructions to hold them arrived.

In all 18,000 men are retained by the orders of March 27, but several of the units already had been designated for Federal service. The full list follows:

Arizona, 1st Infantry.
New Mexico, 1st Infantry, Battery A.
Alabama, 1st, 2d and 4th Infantry, 1st Regiment Cavalry, one Field Hospital.
Colorado, one Field Hospital, one Signal Corps company, three troops Cavalry.
Georgia, 1st, 2d and 5th Infantry, 2d Squadron and Troop A, Cavalry; one Field Hospital.
Kentucky, 1st Infantry, Co. B, Signal Corps, Ambulance Company No. 1.
Ohio, 1st Battalion, Signal Corps; 1st, 2d and 3d Field Hospital; 1st and 2d Ambulance Companies; 1st Battalion, Field Artillery; 1st Battalion and Co. B, Engineers.
North Carolina, 2d Infantry, Troops A and B, Cavalry; Cos. A and B, Engineers.
Virginia, 1st Squadron, Cavalry.
Texas, part of 4th Infantry.

Additional regiments of National Guard were ordered out on March 28 as follows:

West Virginia, 1st Infantry.
New York, 74th Infantry.
Connecticut, 2d Infantry.
New Jersey, 2d Infantry.

Because of a misunderstanding as to the number of troops affected by the order issued March 27 stopping demobilization of the Guardsmen returning from border duty, the War Department also directed that all organizations which have been mustered out of the Federal service, but who have not left the state camps for home be brought back under arms. The 1st Mississippi Infantry and Ambulance Company No. 1, Alabama, are affected by the provision. A supplemental order is expected to recall the 1st Kentucky Infantry, a part of which was mustered out some weeks ago. The regiment itself has been retained in the Federal service and to complete its organization the missing units may be brought back.

The officers and crews of the interned German auxiliary cruisers, Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, to the number of 750 were taken from Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, under a guard of U.S. Marines for internment at Forts Oglethorpe and McPherson, Ga. A skeleton crew has been left aboard each cruiser to wash down decks and keep the ships clean. Barbed wire stockades surround the barracks at each post where the Germans are interned. Companies of the 17th U.S. Infantry are acting as guards. The stockades are thirteen feet high with

sentry boxes at each corner. The wires are said to be charged with electricity, and there are tell-tales to give an alarm in case the wires are interfered with. Among the German officers at Fort McPherson are Captain Thierfeldt, of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and his crew are with him. Captain Thierichsen, of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and crew are at Fort Oglethorpe, with Lieutenant Berg and crew, formerly of the captured British steamer Appam.

MORGAN OFFERS ARMY MILLION DOLLARS.

Through the failure of the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the General Deficiency bill the U.S. Army finds itself short of funds for certain supplies and has been unable to pay for them since March 6, the result being that since then contractors have found themselves with vouchers drawn in a form which does not permit them to be used as security for loans. To meet this situation the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York city, has repeated the action initiated by the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and carried through by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, senior, in May, 1877, and has offered to lend the New York depot of the Quartermaster Corps the sum of \$1,000,000, without interest, to take care of obligations now existing amounting to \$400,000, and of an additional \$600,000 that will be required to purchase supplies up to April 20. The present matter was arranged by Edward D. Page, chairman of the New York Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the purchase of war supplies, who had learned of the plight of the Army officers attached to the Quartermaster's depot in New York city.

As a result of the efforts of Mr. Page to take care of this financial situation, Col. John M. Carson, Q.M.C., U.S.A., received a following letter on March 26 from the Morgan firm:

Mr. Page, it says, "has brought to our attention the situation growing out of the failure of passage of the General Deficiency Bill at the last session of Congress, under which contractors and sellers to your depot are very much inconvenienced, and in cases injured, by not being able to receive payment for their goods and services. During the continuation of such situation we will be glad to advance money to such persons and parties up to \$1,000,000, without interest, on the following arrangement:

"Such contractor as shall be approved and to whom money is due will apply to us for a loan for the amount due, and will give us his promissory note, payable three months after date, without interest, accompanied by a voucher on public form No. 330, approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury on April 29, 1914, and properly signed by the contractor and the quartermaster. It is our understanding, also, that the contractor will furnish an order upon your depot to deliver to us the Government check when issued. We quite understand that the account itself cannot be assigned by reason of the provisions of the law, and in view of the nature of the transaction, in which we are desirous of being helpful, we hope that the depot will do whatever it can to see that these accounts are liquidated as promptly as possible."

RESERVE BANKS TO FURNISH FUNDS.

Following the announcement that the Morgan firm had offered to lend \$1,000,000 to the Army to pay for supplies already purchased or contracted for it was announced that on March 21 the Federal Reserve Board had notified all Federal Reserve and member banks throughout the country to accommodate holders of Government vouchers for War Department purchases until Congress shall have time to act to meet the emergency. The board's notification to the banks concerning this matter contains this statement: "The board understands from the War Department that each voucher will have a rider attached, as follows: 'This account is not payable at this date by reason of the fact that no funds are now available owing to the failure of Congress to pass the general deficiency measure. This is the original voucher, and payment will be made when funds are available, only on presentation thereof. No other voucher will be issued covering this transaction except on conclusive proof of the loss of the original.'"

This action by the Federal Reserve Board, which may make unnecessary the acceptance of the Morgan loan, obviates a serious menace in the form of possible refusals of big contractors to extend further credit to the Government, which now owes approximately \$33,000,000 on the Mexican mobilization alone, owing to failure of the last Congress to pass the General Deficiency bill.

When asked about this matter of the shortage of funds, Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M. Gen., U.S.A., said on March 26: "It is true that the failure of the General Deficiency Bill to pass the Senate left us short of funds for certain supplies. This fact has been published. It is true that we are unable at present to pay all our bills, and that depot Quartermasters have been issuing vouchers and advising contractors that the vouchers will be liquidated when Congress meets and passes this measure. It was very handsome of Mr. Morgan to come forward and relieve the situation for men who found it impossible to carry the vouchers. While not negotiable, some banks accept them. It depends on the bank. In 1877, when we had no money to pay the Army, Morgan & Co., came forward with the cash, which enabled the officers and men to get their pay."

The generous action of the father of the present J. P. Morgan took place in May, 1877, when the postponement of the extra session of Congress until October left the Army without pay. The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called the attention of the late J. Pierpont Morgan to the matter and he arranged, through Drexel, Morgan & Co., a syndicate that cashed the pay vouchers of the Army officers and men until Congress provided the necessary funds to resume regular payments. The same spirit of readiness that marked the action of the elder Morgan was repeated in the action of his son, the present J. Pierpont Morgan.

The incidents that led up to the Morgan firm's present offer are thus described. A requisition sent by Col. J. M. Carson, jr., U.S.A., depot Q.M. at New York city, to one contractor was returned with the following explanation written across the face: "We will do no more business with the Government until it pays its bills." Investigation showed that this man had more than \$20,000 due him for flour and that he could not get advances from banks on the Government vouchers. Other provision merchants were facing similar conditions. Colonel Carson consulted Mr. Page, who is a director of the Merchants' Association, and was appointed by the Federal Chamber of Commerce as chairman of the New York committee to co-operate with the Army in the purchase of supplies. Mr. Page went to William H. Porter, a per-

sonal friend among the Morgan partners, and said to him: "I have come to borrow \$1,000,000 without interest for an indefinite term upon security that is legally no good." After Mr. Porter recovered his breath Mr. Page explained the situation. Mr. Porter suggested taking the matter to J. Pierpont Morgan, and the latter speedily followed the example set by his father in a similar emergency years ago. In less than twenty minutes the firm had agreed that it was a patriotic duty to make the advances asked for, Mr. Morgan assuming the risk personally.

HOW BRITAIN CREATED ITS NEW ARMIES.

We receive from the office of the General Staff an interesting article on the "Organization and Training of the New Armies of Great Britain" which tells us that the British army that went out to Mons in the early days of August, 1914, was probably the best trained army that has ever left England. Nearly all the officers were men who took a keen interest in their profession and who availed themselves of every opportunity to increase their military knowledge and experience. The training of part of the expeditionary force at Aldershot, under the commanders who themselves led it into action, was training such as never had been seen in England. Owing to the stress of circumstances the training of the new armies during the first period was less complete than that of the armies organized in the second period, but both armies were characterized by the spirit which puts life into the instruction in military duties.

The practical training in small wars had taught the British soldier the inestimable quality of never knowing when he is beaten, the Russians saying that the English never win more than one victory in a war—but that is the last. This and a strong regimental feeling which has always been characteristic of the British army have been preserved in the armies now in the field.

This regimental feeling tends to make officers and men one happy family, proud of themselves, jointly anxious to make their regiment a glory to the British army. It cultivates a spirit of self-reliance, loyalty and kindness, all based upon the strong sense of discipline and community of interest. It is a broad minded and tolerant method which insists on smartness and on duty and discipline and high courage and courtesy, but not on hate.

The men who came into the army as recruits were the kind who were ready to respond to the British methods of training a volunteer army. The least difficulty found was in obtaining the men in the early days of the war. Recruits came faster than they could be taken care of and supplied with proper equipment. Some 800,000 troops were housed in hired buildings and other temporary quarters, but within a year huts to hold three-quarters of a million men, with water and light laid on, had been built, besides various enormous depots for stores, remounts, etc. These huts seemed to spring up in every part of the country; one great bare moorland in the midlands, uninhabited since the dawn of history, had been covered with new roads, railways, pumping establishments, power stations and huts for some 40,000 individuals.

Within a year the problem of quartering the troops in the chief training centers had been solved. The previous uncomfortable accommodations were the cause of bad discipline, and slovenly training. Fortunately a satisfactory system for feeding the troops on a war basis had been elaborated two years before the war. A description of this method is given. At the beginning certain articles of food, especially meat, were so excessive that great waste resulted, also owing much to the ignorance of the soldiers detailed for cooking duties, who served the excellent food provided in a slovenly unappetizing way, and improvement followed the establishment of schools in instruction in cookery and the admonition to commanding officers to lay stress on the variety in the cooking of the food, on cleanliness and on economy.

Clothing the recruits was another difficulty experienced at the beginning. Important parts of the equipment such as army boots were for a long time sadly deficient. The enlargement of old plants, the erection of new plants and instruction in the methods of manufacture was a slow and laborious process. When the war started, England seemed to have been as badly off in matters of supplies as we. They had less than 800,000 rifles, only half of the them latest pattern. The weekly output of rifles in the United Kingdom was under 2,000, which could be increased somewhat by night shifts but which at the best was infinitesimal compared with the needs of the new army. Unfortunately the rifle, though needed in larger quantities than any other weapon for an army, requires longer time than any other before its manufacture with new plants can be started, owing largely to the number of gauges of extreme accuracy required in the process; consequently the recruits had to wait long.

By January, 1915, the first new army had about 400 service rifles per battalion, and the second about 100 and it was not until March, 1915, that these armies were beginning to be fully armed. Later formed armies were much worse off. To provide even a limited amount of drill and musketry practice it was necessary to hand around the few service rifles in each battalion as the three Fates handed around their solitary eye in the story of Perseus. Many rifles were too worn to shoot with sufficient accuracy for musketry practice and there was no opportunity to cultivate in the soldier a personal pride in his own rifle and the knowledge of its idiosyncrasies. This scarcity of rifles in the early days prolonged the training.

In the artillery it was quite as bad. In October, 1914, the artillery of one division of the first new army had only six 18-pounders altogether instead of its full complement of fifty-four; another had only a few of the obsolete 15-pounders; in March 1915, some divisions had only two guns per battery; even in May, when the full complement of guns had arrived for the first new army divisions, the equipment of dial sights, etc., for indirect laying was still deficient. The second new army was at that date in very much the same state, except that in their case the howitzer brigade had not been delivered. The third and fourth new armies were still worse off. For months the gunners in some divisions had to learn what they could of the mechanism of a rifle without even seeing one. Some enthusiastic officers provided dummy wooden guns at their own expense and obsolete guns were utilized for the same purpose, when some such guns as these were available, there were no artillery instruments such as dial sights, range finders, directors, and so on, without which a modern battery is almost helpless, except those that could be improvised by an ingenious limber-gunner. Similarly horses, harness, and the proper wagons were hardly ever complete for any

battery of the first three armies till on the very eve of their departure over sea. Non-commissioned officers fit to train recruits were sadly lacking. Those having experience could not be spared from their regiments at the front. The most that could be done was to have one experienced man in each unit and this only by employing 200 officers of the Indian army home on leave and retired officers ("dug-out") as they were popularly called. Some of these did important service, and others were of little value, not being up to date and lacking the capacity of making themselves so. The infantry drill had been altered, and the double company substituted for the old single company; in artillery the changes had been even more notable by the introduction and almost exclusive use of indirect laying, which required in artillery officers and non-commissioned officers facilities of rapid observation and calculation, impossible to obtain without severe study and application; again the co-operation of artillery and airplanes was a closed book to all the old school of gunners; the use of telephones and signals had been developed in a manner unknown to quite recent generations of officers.

To secure officers required the courses at Woolwich and Sandhurst were reduced and the age limit lowered. A certain number of commissions were granted directly to University candidates and ex-warrant and non-commissioned officers were given commissions. There were at the beginning of the war 22 senior officers' training corps. Some of the best trained men from the senior corps were given regular commissions at once, and large numbers received "temporary commissions" for service with the new battalions. A great many senior boys from the cadet corps of the schools were also given temporary commissions. It is an indication of the value of these O.T.C.s at a critical junction of the war, that within the first year of the war the Oxford University O.T.C. provided over 2,500 officers for the army, the Cambridge O.T.C. provided over 2,300, three of the smaller northern universities' O.T.C.s over 1,000 and the Inns of Court O.T.C. over 2,500. It was found necessary to give temporary commissions even to university undergraduates and the senior boys in public schools. Practically all pupils of the public schools applied for commissions as soon as they reached the age limit. Excellent material for junior officers was found among the young men who had gone to the Colonies or foreign countries to take up a life of adventure. No young men made better officers than these, for all had taken some risks; they had been on their own responsibility, and generally had men under them and experienced dangers by flood and field. The supply of officers for a technical corps proved surprisingly adequate. The war office selecting according to the recommendations of the heads of the corresponding civil professions. In addition to these the war office has obtained a large staff of specialists for work with the troops, e.g., bacteriologists, ophthalmologists, aurists, radiologists, dermatologists, experts in tropical diseases, etc.

For all practical purposes, most of the infantry subalterns of the new armies had to train themselves during the first five months of the war as best they could in the intervals of training their men. If the officers were untrained, the non-commissioned officers of the new armies were in the main even less trained. This presented a marked contrast to the really good sergeant of the old school with his mingled humor and severity, putting a squad of recruits through their paces, the type of Kipling's Private Mulvaney. There was some compensation for this however; the fact that the necessity of doing the non-commissioned officers' job as well as their own gave the officers greater proficiency and better understanding of their men.

An experienced British general writing on the training of some of these new divisions, said that a mass of civilians had been transformed in less than eight months into an army which had more practical training for war than it had ever been possible to give to troops in England before. There was, he added, a feeling of confidence in all ranks, due partly to the organizing power of a short-handed staff, but chiefly to the keenness of all ranks to make themselves fit for the front. The experiences here recorded are highly suggestive of our own experiences and they indicate the methods we shall have to follow in creating armies to meet our regular requirements.

CHANGES IN NAVY REGULATIONS.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has issued a circular letter under date of Jan. 26, 1917, relating to changes in Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions. Articles I 707 (2) to (4), inclusive, have been stricken out and the matter given in the circular substituted therefor, and Article I 707 (5) to (10), inclusive, have been renumbered. This circular letter was issued in advance of a change in Naval Regulations and Naval Instructions. It gives a list of the "reporting seniors" and officers they report upon. The seniors include the Secretary of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations, president of the General Board, commander-in-chief of a fleet, chief of bureau, etc., down to officer in charge of recruiting division. Aside from this long tabular list, which we omit, the circular gives the following notes:

An officer on special service for which there is no reporting senior, shall submit his reports of fitness direct to the Bureau of Navigation. Naval attachés shall be reported upon by the Director of Naval Intelligence.

An officer of the Marine Corps on duty the nature of which is such that there is no reporting senior, shall submit his reports on fitness to the Major General Commandant.

The commanding officer of a ship shall require the executive officer to report to him on the fitness of all heads of departments and other officers attached to the ship, and shall, in addition, require the heads of ship departments to report to him on the fitness of officers who have performed duty under their orders. These reports rendered to the commanding officer by the executive officer and heads of departments are for his use in making his report on the fitness of all officers under his command, and shall not be forwarded to the department unless, in unusual cases, the commanding officer deems such procedure advisable, in which event he shall state the reason therefor.

The reports of commanding officers of ships upon their subordinates shall, when complete in all details, be sent direct to the Bureau of Navigation or the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as the case may be.

The reports by heads of departments or divisions of navy yards and naval stations or their subordinates shall be forwarded to the commandant for his comment and indorsement, with special reference to military questions. When complete in all details the reports shall be sent direct to the Bureau of Navigation or the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as the case may be.

A division commander shall forward the reports on the fitness of commanding officers of his division direct to the Bureau of Navigation.

The Director of Naval Intelligence shall report to the Bureau of Navigation the names of all officers who, from reports submitted, have excellent local or general knowledge of any place, or show special aptitude for intelligence work.

The marks and comment shall cover only the period of time

stated in the reports. Whenever any portion of the report made by the reporting senior is in any sense unfavorable, the reasons shall be clearly stated under the head of "Remarks" and the entire report shall be referred to the officer reported upon for his statement with regard to the unfavorable portion, and the report and statement shall be returned without delay to the reporting senior. If the officer reported upon does not desire to make a statement, he shall so state in writing. Reporting seniors are not required to give answers to queries which are beyond their personal knowledge.

Reporting seniors shall always place under "Remarks" a brief expression of their opinion of the professional ability of the officers reported upon, this to be in addition to any other comment that they may deem pertinent and necessary to make the reports complete and adequate to their purpose. They shall particularly state whether or not the officers previously reported upon unfavorably show improvement as regards the deficiencies in question.

The importance of keeping the efficiency records of officers continuously complete in all respects requires prompt rendition of the same, and the responsibility is twofold—that of the officer reported upon to submit his report at the necessary times to his reporting senior, and the responsibility of the second named to see that the reports are promptly submitted to him by those upon whom he reports, and his own responsibility with respect to the expeditious completion of the reports and the forwarding of the same according to the instructions that apply to each case.

CIVILIAN TRAINING CAMPS.

The War Department has announced the following "schedule" of training camps for civilians during the coming summer:

Eastern Department (Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.), Citizens' Training Camps:

Plattsburg, N.Y.—1st Camp, June 2 to July 1, 1917; 2d Camp, July 7 to Aug. 5, 1917; 3d Camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917; 4th Camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, 1917.

Central Department (Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.), Citizens' Training Camps:

Senior Division.
Fort Riley, Kas.—1st Camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917; 2d Camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, 1917.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—1st Camp, July 7 to Aug. 5, 1917; 2d Camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—1st Camp, June 2 to July 1, 1917; 2d Camp, July 7 to Aug. 5, 1917; 3d Camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917; 4th Camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14, 1917.

Junior Division.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—1st Camp, June 30 to July 29, 1917; 2d Camp, Aug. 4 to Sept. 2, 1917.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—July 7 to Aug. 5, 1917.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—1st Camp, June 30 to July 29, 1917; 2d Camp, Aug. 4 to Sept. 2, 1917.

Southern Department (Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas), Citizens' Training Camps:

Austin, Texas.—May 4 to June 3, 1917.

Dallas, Texas.—June 16 to July 15, 1917.

Alexandria, La.—July 28 to Aug. 27, 1917.

Houston, Texas.—Sept. 8 to Oct. 7, 1917.

Las Vegas, N.M. (vicinity of).—July 21 to Aug. 20, 1917.

Western Department (Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.), Citizens' Training Camps:

Santa Barbara, Cal.—1st Camp, June 2 to July 1, 1917; 2d Camp, July 7 to Aug. 5, 1917.

American Lake, Wash.—Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917.

Fort Douglas, Utah.—Aug. 11 to Sept. 9, 1917.

For full information in regard to any of the above named camps, apply directly to the commanding general of the department concerned, at the address given above.

QUARTERS FOR NON-COMS.

The rearrangement of grades of rank in Par. 9 of the Army Regulations was made in C.A.R. 46, Oct. 2, 1916. The long looked for amendment of A.R. 1044, relating to quarters, necessitated by the change referred to (C.A.R. 46) is now ordered in changes No. 53 of Feb. 15. In this change quarters are provided as follows:

Army field clerks having service which entitles them to allowances heretofore prescribed by law for pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, two rooms.

Field clerks, Q.M. Corps, two rooms.

Aviator, Signal Corps, one room.

Non-commissioned officers above grade No. 16, Par. 9; color sergeants and firemen, Coast Artillery, each one room.

Non-commissioned officers and privates, when on detached service or assigned to special duty of such a nature as to necessitate the hiring or leasing of quarters, each one room.

First sergeants, sergeants, first-class, Corps of Engineers, band sergeant and assistant leader, U.S. Military Academy band, assistant band leaders, sergeant buglers and color sergeants are entitled to separate quarters only when same are available.

Enlisted men below grade 15, Par. 9, may be assigned to separate public quarters whenever the same are available after those non-commissioned officers of higher grades have been accommodated and when the conditions of service appear to the commanding officer to warrant such assignment.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

The arrangements for the Easter Monday ball to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Army and Navy League, of Washington, D.C., to be held at the marine barracks in that city, are about completed. This society has for its main object the welfare and uplift of the enlisted men of our Army, Navy and Marine Corps and also the care of their families should exigencies arise. It is composed mainly of the wives, daughters and other relations of officers in the Service, together with a few other well known patriotic women. One branch of their work is the collecting or purchasing of books, magazines, papers, hymn books and other music that are sent to various posts or placed on board ships at the request of the chaplains who are also sometimes indebted to the league for a portable organ or other useful musical instrument, which is used not only for religious services, but also to amuse and divert our men when off duty.

Another splendid work of the league, which is of a more local character, is the upkeep of the club house for enlisted men of either branch of the Service. This is located at 317 O street, N.W., in Washington, and was originally a private dwelling. Here are to be found a good library and reading room, a room where games and other simple amusements can be enjoyed, as well as bed rooms and a bath. There many a lonely man when off duty or temporarily in the city, has found a refuge from the streets and dens of the city, upon payment of a very small fee.

The proceeds from this annual Easter ball are the only income which the league receives aside from the small annual dues of members and it is hoped that all our

citizens will help—there being nothing more deserving at the present time, than the welfare of our own enlisted men and their families. It was said by the surgeons after the war with Spain that many a soldier lying ill of typhoid could have been more easily cured or even his life saved, could he have known, as he could know today, that the immediate wants of a wife and child or a dependent mother were being relieved by the devoted women of the Army and Navy League.

The receiving party for the ball will consist of Mrs. George Barnett, wife of General Barnett, as hostess; Mrs. E. S. Liscum, president of the league; Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy; and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

Mrs. Alexander Sharp is chairman of the committee of arrangements, assisted by a number of well known members of the league. The Marine and Mayflower bands will furnish the music.

ADMIRAL FISKE ADDRESSES NAVY LEAGUE.

In a speech made at the Navy League fund meeting in New York city on March 27, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., drew a picture of the danger that faced the United States if Germany should win the war, a prospect he considered to be at least an even chance. "We must visualize the fact," Admiral Fiske said, "that her fleet is at least twice as powerful as ours. Our main weaknesses are lack of battle cruisers, which we are doing the best we can to get; lack of a trained General Staff; an insufficient number of trained officers and men; and aeronautics. Something has got to be done to persuade men to enlist."

"The war itself has been going on for nearly two years and eight months, and the hard military fact is that the Teutons seem to be ahead so far. Perhaps few people will dispute the statement that the chances are at least even that, when the treaty of peace is signed, Germany will be better situated relatively to the rest of Europe than she was before the war, and that she may bring about a condition such that she will be allowed to send her fleet to this side. If Germany is beaten our whole danger will pass away for the present. But as the chances seem even that she will not be beaten, we must visualize the fact that her fleet is twice as powerful as ours. The superiority in ships, etc., was not quite so great as two to one when the war started, but it was greater than two to one in the number of trained officers and men, and organization and strategical skill."

"In the summer of 1913, the German fleet carried out maneuvers of a kind that we shall not be able to carry out until our battle-cruisers shall have been drilled in our fleet, that is, not before 1920. We are more behind in aeronautics than in any other thing. But if we will take up the aeronautical matter with energy and promptness and on a sufficiently large scale, we can get ready by the middle of summer to prevent invasion absolutely, and we can get ready to prevent blockade by the early fall. The pecuniary sacrifices you will have to make are not equal to those you will have to make if lower New York is shelled for one hour by one battle cruiser; if New York is bombarded by fifty airplanes; if our coast is blockaded by Germany; if Germany lands 100,000 men in Massachusetts Bay. We need 100,000 more trained men in the Navy, and we need them at this moment."

Admiral Fiske was announced to deliver an address on "The Mind of the Navy" before the New York Electrical Society in that city on March 28, but did not speak, which brought out stories in the local papers that permission had been refused him by Secretary Daniels. In view of Admiral Fiske's having delivered an address on the previous night, George H. Guy, secretary of the Electrical Society made the following public explanation:

"Learning Monday of the order by Secretary Daniels forbidding Naval officers to talk, I went to Washington to try to prevail upon him to make an exception of Admiral Fiske, so that he could deliver his scheduled speech. I failed, for he said rules were rules. To-day I called Mr. Daniels up on the telephone and asked if Admiral Fiske could speak, in view of what he said last night. Mr. Daniels told me that Admiral Fiske had not received his permission to make that speech. Later I learned the whole thing was due to the mistake of a Washington gentleman who misunderstood some one with whom he talked at the Navy Department, when asking permission for the Admiral to talk."

THE NAVY MUTUAL AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Even at this late date, after thirty-eight years of successful administration, we frequently hear pessimistic remarks regarding the stability of the Navy Mutual Aid Association. To satisfy all such doubters the following figures from actual computations should be sufficiently reassuring:

Supposing that during the next twenty years the average deaths per year should number thirty, the average age of decedents being over sixty-two years, as has been the case during eight out of the past twelve years, and supposing no resignations nor suspensions and that only thirty new members join each year, just sufficient to maintain the present membership, the average age at entrance being thirty years, which is much less than the average, for, during only ten out of the thirty-eight years of the organization's existence has the average age at entrance been less than thirty years; and for simplicity of computation, supposing the new members to have all joined at that average age of thirty years; then at the end of the twenty-year period the benefit would amount to \$4,192.39, practically the same as at present.

Under similar conditions should the average deaths per annum number twenty-five, which still is much above the actual average for thirty-eight years, having been exceeded during only five years of that time, and the average number of admissions twenty-five; then at the end of the twenty-year period the benefit would amount to \$4,855.39, nearly the maximum limit.

Similarly should the average deaths per annum number twenty, the admissions per annum also averaging twenty, then at the end of twenty years the benefit would amount to \$5,228.39; or, in other words, before that time should arrive the assessments, in conformity with the constitution, would be materially reduced.

These figures not only absolutely prove the perfect stability of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, but show, that with but little effort, the maximum benefit, \$5,000,

will soon be reached and the assessments accordingly reduced.

The writer has secured some half a dozen new members during his membership of thirty-seven years—should each member secure but one new member during the next twenty years, the above results would be attained with more than ample allowance for resignations and suspensions in the meantime.

CHARLES F. POND,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

PREPAREDNESS NOTES.

To co-ordinate defense measures each of the Government departments, it was announced on March 29, will appoint a special representative to sit daily with the Council of National Defense. Eight already named met for the first time with the council on that day. The Defense Council announced a special meeting for March 31 with members of its civilian advisory commission present. The Army and Navy representative sitting with the council are Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham and Capt Volney O. Chase, U.S.N.

With the idea of finding ways and means to prevent overlapping of effort in mobilizing the resources of industries for the support of the Government a conference was held in Washington, D. C., on March 28 in the office of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor. Government officials and Samuel Gompers, representing the American Federation of Labor, were present and means were agreed upon for making readily available enough workmen to insure operation of Government shipyards and arsenals, and of plants working on Government contracts. Through the Federation the Government expects to get its supply of trained workmen. The U.S. Public Employment Service will furnish unskilled men, and the Civil Service Commission will supply clerical help. The Post Office Department will advertise the country's needs.

The Navy Department on March 29 awarded contracts to two private shipbuilding companies for an unstated number of submarine chasers. On March 31, when further proposals are to be opened, additional contracts will be let, but neither the successful bidders nor the number of craft ordered will be announced.

The offer of Col. Theodore Roosevelt to raise a division of Volunteer troops in case of war was not "flatly declined" as stated in more than one newspaper during the past week. It was placed on file with thousands of similar offers from persons of less note but equal sincerity, who engaged themselves to raise anything from a company of boy scouts to a regiment of Army cooks. The stock reply made to all these persons, it is stated, was that under the present circumstances the President was unable to accept the offer but that they would be filed against the possible necessity of raising a Volunteer army.

Sir Herbert B. Ames, a member of the Canadian Parliament and organizer of the Canadian Patriotic Society's fund for the relief of families of volunteers, conferred with a number of Government officials and preparedness advocates in Washington March 28 with a view of giving them the benefit of his experience in that line. Sir Herbert visited Washington for this purpose at the invitation of the Navy League. He said that Canada had raised \$33,000,000 (of which \$21,000,000 has been spent) to assist the families of her soldiers.

The services of 5,000 physicians residing throughout the United States were offered to assist in the physical examination of recruits for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps by Miss Ella McClary, of the Life Extension Institute, who visited Washington on March 29 for that purpose. She asked the Council of National Defense to see that the offer reached the Government authorities.

Since the break in relations between the United States and Germany, more than 150,000 new members have been enrolled in the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, it was announced on March 27. During the last two months the total membership of this division, which includes the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, has been increased to more than 310,000. These States now have more than half the entire Red Cross enrollment in the United States.

A complete, portable, military unit hospital will be erected on the grounds of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York city, for the purpose of treating patients suffering from infected wounds and of demonstrating the surgical methods worked out and successfully applied at the military hospital at Compiègne, France, by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. H. D. Dakin. The Institute, it was announced on March 28, has set aside \$200,000 to finance the new project, and the immediate surgical control and supervision will be the personal charge of Dr. Carrel, who is engaged in hospital work in France at the present time. Wooden structures are to be built at once, and it is hoped to open the wards in ten weeks, by which time it is expected Dr. Carrel will receive a furlough from the French government and return to this country to take charge. The new project has the endorsement of the Surgeon General of the Army and other authorities. Army surgeons, Red Cross nurses and public health officials will be instructed in the Carrel-Dakin treatment.

According to Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., officer in charge of recruiting for the U.S. Marine Corps in New York city, during the past week two women to every man have applied for enlistment in the corps. This was apparently the result of the recent ruling of Secretary Daniels providing for the enlistment of women in the Navy to fill clerical positions, only in case of war. This encouraged many patriotic daughters of America, who prefer machine guns to typewriters, to offer their services as actual combatants. "One woman insisted upon being assigned to duty on a battleship," said Captain Evans. "It was difficult to convince her that women are not permitted to serve in any capacity on warships."

"Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., retired, of the Army recruiting depot, says enlistments are being made rapidly and that, judging from the show of patriotism by the youth of St. Louis, enlistments would be trebled upon a declaration of war," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "Captain Craigie received a letter from J. M. Richardson, of Jefferson City, a veteran officer of the Confederate army. Richardson fought under General Lee. He begged his services be accepted for the Officers' Reserve Corps. All Regular Army enlistment records were broken by a postmaster in Point Pleasant, Mo., a town with a population of ninety-nine. The postmaster reported four applicants, of whom three were accepted. The nearest record to it was achieved by a postmistress in a

town of 500, who obtained six enlistments. If the ratio of enlistments in Point Pleasant could be maintained in St. Louis, the Army could obtain twenty-five regiments here. The Captain has commended the postmaster of Point Pleasant upon his remarkable achievement. The Army has enlisted 134 men since March 1. The Marine Corps enlisted six and rejected fifteen for physical defects. The Navy reported only four enlistments."

The bill authorizing Governor Whitman to take a census of the military resources of New York was passed by the State Legislature on March 29 and immediately approved by the Governor. Although the new law carries an appropriation of \$150,000, Mr. Whitman is authorized to receive donations of money to help along the work. "So far as possible, I hope that the work of preparing the census and inventory will be carried on by volunteers, and that thus the expense may be reduced," remarked the Governor. A bill empowering insurance companies in this state to insure buildings against bombardment was introduced in both houses of the Legislature on the same day.

Both houses of the N. Y. Legislature have passed a bill to increase the Naval Militia to 4,500 men. Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, is among those who have spoken enthusiastically in favor of universal military training.

A unanimous declaration in favor of preparedness was made by the speakers at a dinner of authors, artists and others held at the Harvard Club, New York, March 29. Universal service, designed to include every citizen in some capacity, was urged in all the speeches.

The citizens of Lexington, Mass., where were fired the first guns of the American Revolution, have passed a series of ringing resolutions in which they say: "We do hereby express our entire and hearty sympathy with the cause of liberty against tyranny, the cause for which the allied governments of the Entente are now fighting."

There are 125,000 Quakers in the United States ready to offer their services to the country in case of war, according to Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury, Professor of Biblical Literature in Haverford College.

Military training is to be established at the University of Virginia.

HOW TO AID.

Hundreds of well-intentioned but ill-advised civilian "aid" societies during the past week have hastened to put before the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy their willingness to assist those organizations in case of hostilities involving our armed forces. In the case of the Navy, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has been swamped of late with offers to assist at "base hospitals."

"If some means could be found to inform those good people that there exists under the law the very medium through which they can best and most easily assist the Government, a great thing would have been accomplished," said an officer attached to the bureau on March 29.

He referred to the American Red Cross. The Geneva Conventions contain one article providing expressly for an organization in each country which shall act as a connecting link between government and civilian "first aid to the injured." In the case of the United States, a law was passed designating the American Red Cross as this link, and President Taft in a proclamation in 1912 stated expressly that it was the only organization which could so act. On the directorate of the Red Cross are the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy, several of their subordinate officers and many nurses connected with both arms of the Service. These officials are more capable than any others could possibly be to best direct the various offers of assistance.

Civilian societies desirous of assisting (through sending their members as auxiliary nurses, or otherwise) at "naval base hospitals" probably have not thought of the work that comes to these depots. The ratio of wounded in a naval engagement is far less than in one of equal importance on land for the simple reason that, in most cases, the man too badly wounded to swim, drowns. Also there are not the dozens of varieties of infection found in Army hospitals, since the sailors do not have to contend with muddy, vermin-infested trenches. In any case, however, it is well to direct the attention of those who are anxious to be of service to the organization best fitted to utilize their energies.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In the mail addresses of vessels of the U.S. Navy given on page 979 of this issue, a late change received just before we went to press adds the U.S.S. Bailey to the vessels that should be addressed care of Postmaster, New York city.

The U.S. battleship New Mexico, a sister ship of the Pennsylvania, will be launched at the New York Navy Yard April 23. In announcing the date the Department made known the fact that there will be no public ceremony. Only Navy officers, the Governor of New Mexico and representatives of the press will be present.

Upon the invitation of Lieut. Comdr. George B. Landenberger, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Florida, on the Cuban coast, a number of officers reported aboard on March 11 for an afternoon trap shoot. The officers of the ship had set up two traps at the extreme end of the forward forecastle deck, which proved a great success and many clay pigeons were shot to pieces. The high prize, a cake covered with chocolate, was won by Lieutenant Stephenson of the Naval Reserve, attached to the U.S.S. Utah. The team of three from the Michigan, won a valuable prize of three fresh eggs. This team was composed of Lieut. S. Doherty, Ensign G. C. Hill, U.S.N., and Lieutenant of Marines L. W. T. Waller, jr.

Comdr. K. M. Bennett, U.S.N., director of the Navy Publicity Bureau in New York city, made an urgent plea on March 29 to the men of New York city who are familiar with the practical operation of gasoline motors to enlist in the Navy Aviation Service. Men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty are wanted and the Navy had had difficulty in obtaining them.

Nothing confirmatory has as yet been received of the roundabout report of the sinking of a Japanese warship in the Southern Pacific by a heavily armed German raider.

Construction of additional ways at the New York Navy Yard to accommodate another capital ship will be started in a few days. This work and other changes within the yard to cost in all about \$3,000,000, will be rushed to completion with emergency shifts of labor.

New shops, etc., were provided in the Act of March 4, 1917, but the greater portion of the money will come from the Naval Emergency Fund.

Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, Belgium, all diplomatic and Consular representatives of our Government in that country as well as all American members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium were ordered to withdraw from that country on March 24. Mr. Whitlock and his staff will take up an official residence at Havre, France. In an official statement concerning this action the State Department said: "For over two years it has been the single-minded purpose of this Government and the commission to see that the millions of civilians behind the German lines in Belgium were fed, and, with this end in view, the Americans concerned have submitted to restrictions forced conditions would never have been tolerated. In spite of on them by the German authorities which under ordinary all these difficulties, the Government and the Commission were determined to keep the work going till the last possible moment. Now, however, a more serious difficulty has arisen. In the course of the last ten days several of the commission's ships have been attacked without warning by German submarines, in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of the German government. Protests addressed by this Government to Berlin through the intermediary of the Spanish government have not been answered. The German government's disregard of its written undertakings causes grave concern as to the future of the relief work. In any event, it is felt that the American staff of the commission can no longer serve with advantage in Belgium. Although a verbal promise has been made that the members of the commission would be permitted to leave if they desire, the German government's observance of its other undertakings has not been such that the department would feel warranted in accepting responsibility for leaving these American citizens in German occupied territory. This Government has approved the proposals of the Netherlands government to send into Belgium a certain number of Netherlands subjects to carry on the work thus far performed by the American staff."

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and Secretary Baker, of the War Department, conferred with the President on March 29. It is believed they discussed the subject of compulsory military training with the President, for after leaving the White House Senator Chamberlain announced that he would introduce in the new Congress his bill providing for a six months' period of compulsory training for all American boys. Secretary Baker will ask Congress to pass the Army Appropriation bill virtually as it was reported to the Senate, without the compulsory training plan tacked on as an amendment, but this recommendation, it is stated, is due to the fact that the War Department is in urgent need of money, and the Secretary does not want to have the appropriations held up for a long debate on training. It is reported that Secretary Baker will also ask Congress to provide for the increases in reserves of heavy artillery, ammunition, machine guns, rifles and other war supplies which have been formally recommended by the War Department. Data on the subject are now in the hands of the House and Senate committees. Senator Chamberlain's bill for compulsory training will be practically the same as that he introduced at the last session, save that the minimum age will be twenty years instead of nineteen, as heretofore. He said that under his plan an army of 500,000 men could be raised within a few months and that the cost would be about \$158,000,000 a year, which he believed would be considerably less than the cost of the General Staff plan for compulsory service.

At a "national service meeting" held by the Navy League of the United States in New York city on March 28 to inaugurate a campaign to recruit 100,000 men for the naval forces of the Government, Sir Herbert B. Ames of Canada, who had charge of such work in the Dominion, told of the efforts and successes of his country in respect of raising an army of 400,000 men. "No country was more unprepared for war in the summer of 1914 than was Canada," he said. "Our navy consisted of two training ships, our army of 5,000 men, and our militia was considered more or less of a joke. We have paid severely for our unpreparedness, but have recruited an army of 400,000 men, of whom about 300,000 have been sent overseas. Of the remainder, 50,000 are physically fit and ready to go, and 50,000 were found unfit for work at the front. Estimating the population of Canada at 8,000,000 and that of the United States at thirteen times as great, if your country had made a parallel effort in the two and a half years in which we have been working you would have raised an army of more than 5,000,000 men, of whom 4,000,000 would have been sent overseas. Canada has raised \$525,000,000 for the war, part of which has been spent by the Dominion and part of which has been loaned to the British government. In addition to this, the Parliament just adjourned has appropriated \$500,000,000, making a total of \$925,000,000. If the United States had paralleled Canada's effort you would have raised \$12,000,000,000."

In the General Staff's recent compilation of newspapers and periodicals of the country that favor or are opposed to universal military training appeared the "Spokane Review" as one newspaper that did not favor such training. The Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, Wash., fears that this might be taken as referring to that paper, as there is no publication named the Spokane Review. "We have been pounding away in favor of universal training and preparedness in general for nearly three years," writes W. H. Cowles, publisher of the Spokesman-Review. "At first we were regarded as cranks." Inclosed with his letter is a series of extracts from recent editorials which show the patriotic attitude of the Spokesman-Review and the urgency of its plea for universal training.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., notified Governor Edge, of New Jersey, on March 29, that he would accept the place of State Engineer, created by the present Legislature. The General will have charge of the construction of the \$15,000,000 highway system for the state, and in addition will give advice as to the proposed tunnels under the Hudson river, bridges over the Delaware river, the state's part in the proposed trans-state ship canal and as to waterfront development at New York harbor. The law creating the place was drawn so as to give the new official very broad powers. The salary to

be paid the State Engineer has not been fixed, but it is said that it may be \$20,000 a year.

Rear Admiral Louis Gomez Carreno, of the Chilean navy, visited the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., on March 27 and called on Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N. commandant of the yard. The visit of the admiral is of particular interest because of the presence there of a number of young officers from his country's navy, who are quartered on the U.S.S. Georgia; also because of the plans of the British government to sell six of the ten submarines built for it at Fore River Shipyard and now interned at the navy yard to Chile as part payment for the battle cruiser which was being completed for Chile and was taken by the English when the war started.

The Secretary of the Navy will probably ask the next Congress for a supplementary appropriation for the projected Government armor-plate plant, because of the increased prices of material. When the original estimate \$11,000,000 was made in Congress it was based on prices of material then prevailing. Mr. Daniels, before leaving for Annapolis on March 28, authorized a denial of the report that Rome, Ga., had been chosen as the site of this plant. Machinery for the projectile plant, which will be situated near that to manufacture armor, has been designed and ordered. Work on both factories will be started as soon as practicable.

William J. Bryan has addressed an appeal to Congress urging that an attempt be made to secure the suspension of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign through the application of the so-called Bryan peace plan, which provides for an investigation of all disputes by an international tribunal before resort to war. Also that in case war is proposed that the question of declaring war be submitted to a referendum. Ex-President Taft declares that war is inevitable and that we should get on the side of those who are fighting Germany.

Six German stowaways and one Chinaman were found by U.S. Marines when they went aboard the German interned cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., March 29. These men were removed to the Navy Yard prison. Search made of the church in the German village at the Navy Yard revealed that there had been a complete wireless set for receiving, concealed inside. This was demolished.

That Fort Totten will be designated by the joint Army-Navy board as one of the aeronautic stations to protect New York city in conjunction with the coast defenses is regarded as practically certain. A number of sea planes and one or more of the dirigibles recently contracted for probably will be "based" there. Col. William G. Haan, commandant at Fort Totten, is a member of the joint board now considering sites along the Atlantic coast.

The supposed German submarines alleged to be hiding in obscure cover on the north shore of Long Island, N.Y., and also discovered off Montauk Point on March 26 were only two patrol motor boats on a trial trip. There will probably be as many German submarines now seen as the celebrated sea serpent. If real submarines arrive, however, they will probably strike before being seen.

The Navy Department has signed a contract with the American Steel and Wire Company, of Philadelphia, for one hundred submarine nets, each 1,500 feet long by thirty feet deep, twelve-foot mesh, costing \$1,881 each. The first delivery will be in three weeks and ten nets per week will be delivered thereafter.

The following additional National Guard organizations were called out by the War Department, March 30: Battery A, Field Art., N.G. Georgia; 47th and 23d Infantry and Squadron A, Cavalry, N.G.N.Y.; Batteries E and F, 10th Field Art., N.G. Conn.

The Washington, D.C., police have refused to issue permits to the peace parade proposed by the Emergency Peace Federation, or to the patriotic parade which the local business men were organizing to offset it.

Col. E. T. Taggart, 28th U.S. Inf. on duty at Fort Ringgold, Texas in an official letter compliments Troops E and H of the 1st Cav. N.Y.N.G. recently on duty on the Mexican border.

THE NAVY.

G.O. 260, JAN. 18, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes the list of officers selected for promotion on Jan. 5, 1917, recommended for promotion by the "Board of Rear Admirals on Selection for Promotion." We published this list in our issue of Jan. 13, page 634.

G.O. 261, JAN. 18, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

The home yard of the Cumberland is hereby changed from navy yard, New York, to navy yard, Norfolk.

G.O. 262, JAN. 18, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to signatures for despatches used by offices of the Navy Department for despatches to stations, ships, etc., of the Naval Establishment.

G.O. 263, JAN. 25, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Makes correction to Western Union Telegraph Code, Universal Edition.

G.O. 264, JAN. 29, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Disposition of National Flags Used for Draping Coffins. Par. 2 of G.O. 120, dated Sept. 17, 1914, requiring the forwarding to the Bureau of Construction and Repair of requests for flags used for draping the coffins of enlisted men or officers in the Navy or Marine Corps whose deaths occur while in the service of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, is so far modified that commandants of navy yards, commanding officers of vessels, or senior officers present are authorized to issue these flags without reference to the bureau except in cases of doubt as to whether the persons making requests are legally entitled to the flags. In such cases the request should be forwarded to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for its action prior to issuing the flags.

G.O. 265, JAN. 29, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Gives a list of saluting ships.

MARLIN ARMS CORPORATION

Largest Producers of Machine Guns in the World!

New York Offices
15 WALL ST.

Factories and General Offices
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

G.O. 266, FEB. 1, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Officers of the Navy on Shore Duty within Naval Districts. This order says, in part: "It is essential that the commandants of naval districts be kept informed at all times of the officer personnel on duty within their jurisdiction, as such personnel, for purposes of the naval defense of the districts, is under the military control of the commandants. Accordingly, all officers on shore duty, except those at navy yards, naval stations, the Navy Department and the Naval Academy, shall report by letter via their immediate seniors to the commandant of the naval district in which their duty is performed, inclosing copies of the orders under which they are performing such duties. If the duty is such that more than one commandant would have jurisdiction over them, the procedure shall involve report, etc., to the commandants concerned. Similarly, officers shall keep the commandants informed of changes in their duty, no matter whether a change of duty or actual detachment from their duty is involved."

G.O. 267, FEB. 5, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

The name of the naval station, Narragansett Bay, Newport, R.I., is hereby changed to "Naval Station, Newport, R.I."

G.O. 268, FEB. 6, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to ships' allowance lists.

G.O. 269, FEB. 10, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Change in Title of Manufacturing Department of Navy Yards. 1. The designation "manufacturing department" being generally a misnomer as applied to the industrial department of navy yards, the title of that department is changed to "industrial department." 2. It is directed that wherever the words "manufacturing department" occur in the Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions the words "industrial department" be substituted therefor.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 270, FEB. 12, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Gives the authorized strength of the Navy, officers, enlisted men, etc., under the provisions of the Naval Appropriation Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, for the half calendar year ending June 30, 1917.

The following are the computed numbers, or "authorized strength," of the Navy—officers and enlisted men, midshipmen, Flying Corps, etc., allowed by the Naval Appropriation Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, for the current half of the calendar year 1917, upon which computed numbers are further computed the fixed numbers, or "authorized strength" of the various grades and ranks for the current half of the calendar year 1917. Computations all made as of date of Jan. 1, 1917. These figures appeared in our issue of March 3, 1917, page 843.

G.O. 271, FEB. 15, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Award of Bailey Medal for 1916.

1. In accordance with the regulations for the training of apprentice seamen, the Bailey medal for 1916 is awarded to Stephen E. Nona, apprentice seaman, who enlisted for minority and who attained the highest final average at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., in the examination for 1916 of apprentice seamen who competed for the medal.

2. A Bailey medal will not be awarded to the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., for the year 1916.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 272, FEB. 26, 1917, NAVY DEPT.

Address of United States Dispatch Agent, London. The address of the United States dispatch agency, London, has been changed to 53 Victoria street, S.W.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Having Supervision—Hon. Byron R. Newton.
Captain Commandant—Ellsworth P. Bertholf.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 16.—Cadet R. C. Heimer, resignation accepted.

MARCH 23.—Second Lieut. J. A. Starr detached Gresham; to Morrill.

Third Lieut. C. C. von Paulsen detached Manning; to Gresham.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. G. R. O'Connor detached Bear; to McCulloch.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. E. F. Palmer detached Unalga; to McCulloch.

MARCH 24.—Second Lieut. J. R. Besse detached Comanche; to remain unassigned.

Second Lieut. H. G. Hemingway detached Mohawk; to Morrill.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch, on waiting order, to Algonquin on April 1.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. R. S. Patch detached Bear; assigned to line duty.

Cadet C. H. Menger, resignation accepted.

Ship's Writer John C. Bryan detached Unalga; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., for instruction in aviation.

Blan. Charles Martinson detached Algonquin; to Manning.

Blan. P. W. Patterson detached Manning; to Seneca.

MARCH 27.—Capt. of Engrs. D. McC. French, retired, from active service on account of age.

Blan. Charles Lundgren detached Seneca; to Morrill.

MARCH 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell detached Gresham; to remain unassigned.

Second Lieut. J. S. Baylis detached Seneca; to duty in office of Division Commander, New York Division.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Yamacraw and the crew from Coast Guard Station No. 155 (Hog Island) rendered valuable assistance in floating the stranded steamer Bay View, which had gone ashore with her rudder disabled off Hog Island.

The Pinta, a reproduction of one of the ships in which Columbus made his memorable voyage to America, and which was built in Spain and brought to this country for exhibition at the Chicago Fair, was given assistance by the crew of Station No. 279 recently. It appears that the boat has been moored at Jackson Park and begun leaking badly, so it was necessary for the Coast Guardsmen to go on board and pump her out.

The Coast Guard cutter Golden Gate on March 19 rendered creditable assistance in helping extinguish a fire on board the Santa Fe tug E. P. Ripley at San Francisco, Cal.

The Yamacraw on March 19 received a telephone message from one of the owners of the schooner Henry H. Grant saying she was in distress at anchor about three miles off Cape Charles Light Vessel. The Yamacraw arrived at the location March 20 and after having considerable trouble in locating the schooner finally succeeded and towed her to safety.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brookway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Posa. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. B. L. Reed. South Baltimore, Md.

MOHAWK—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Station N, New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. D. F. A. de Oite. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

OSSIPEE—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. J. H. Brown. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SHOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. V. Pope. Nash Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.

TIOGA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macconn. Baltimore, Md.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Still. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., March 25, 1917.

Mrs. H. W. Stovall and Miss Corbett left Fort McKinley last week for Wilmington, S.C., where they will spend a month. Mrs. W. G. Patterson received word of her father's death on Thursday and Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson left Friday for West Virginia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison had Major and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and Mrs. Mosby and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Brice as dinner guests this Thursday. Mrs. H. S. Miller is giving a bridge tea on Tuesday in honor of her niece, Miss Mabel Gatchell. Lieut. and Mrs. John T. O'Rear gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett and Mrs. Middleton.

Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Williams and Mrs. Etta B. Walker gave a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. F. M. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Miller, Miss Mabel Gatchell, Miss Gladys Gatchell, Mrs. William E. Vose, Capt. O. T. Richardson, Lieut. A. E. Potts, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. O'Rear, Mrs. Middleton, Chaplain Kangley, Miss Shea, Miss Helen Shea and Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitmore.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Bowen left for Boston this week for their new station at Harvard. Their going is a great loss to the Service people in the district.

Much indignation was expressed over the shooting of Pvt. John Poor by an unknown prowler Thursday night about twelve-thirty while on guard at Battery Garrescho. Private Poor died Friday evening at six o'clock. On account of it the officers' hop scheduled for Friday evening was called off. The Fort McKinley post team defeated the Portland Independents in the third basketball game of a series, each team having won one. The score was 58 to 22.

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RYZON

Griddle Cakes
with the "Boys"
on the Border



Ryzon, the Perfect Baking Powder, and the Ryzon Baking Book proved two popular additions to camp stores with our men at the front.

Baking results became decidedly better when efficient Ryzon Baking Powder was used—hot biscuits were lighter—griddle cakes brown and baked clear through—everything fine!

RYZON

THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

And the many good recipes in the Ryzon Baking Book suggested new things to serve—and enabled even inexperienced camp cooks to get perfect results. For this book gives all directions in scientific level measures; mistakes are almost impossible. A copy of the Ryzon Baking Book, valued at \$1.00, and a 35c one-pound can of Ryzon, the Perfect Baking Powder, will be sent free on request to any United States Army or Navy mess officer.



GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.
FOOD DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 27, 1917.

Mrs. Estes entertained with a bridge party of five tables on Wednesday; the prize-winners were Mesdames Gordon, Rethers, Morrison, Conard and Junius W. Jones. Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Coburn assisted at tea. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Coiner, Capt. and Mrs. Walthall, Capt. and Mrs. Gano, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes; bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Dunn and Captain Gano. Capt. and Mrs. Morrison had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Major and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Sliney are receiving many congratulations on the birth of a son, Edgar Mathews Sliney, on March 21.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood had dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. North and their guest, Miss Snowden; Capt. and Mrs. Gano, Lieutenant Lockwood; bridge prizes were won by Captain North and Captain Gano. Mrs. Zell, widow of Lieut. Edward M. Zell, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Lee. Col. and Mrs. Kreger have returned from Florida, where they spent a month's leave. Mrs. Philip Gordon and two children are visiting Col. and Mrs. Gordon while preparing to move in their quarters, No. 2. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, has gone to Atlantic City for several weeks. Guy and Roger Holt are home from the Fessenden School for their Easter vacation.

Capt. Henry E. Mitchell, Q.M.C., was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, spending a few days here en route to the Canal Zone and thence to Chile. Mrs. Westover and her mother, Mrs. Cass, spent a few days in New York last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Borton had a few friends in for bridge on Friday. Miss Marjory Anderson, a pupil at Miss Bennet's School, New York, is spending part of her vacation as the guest of Mrs. Estes.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Junius W. Jones, who read her paper on "Turkey"; current events were given by Mrs. Manley. The Wednesday Evening Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Morrison last week, with Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody this week. The Monday Evening Club met last week with Col. and Miss Fieberger, this week with Col. and Mrs. Holt. The Friday and Tuesday Clubs met with Mrs. Gordon; the South End Club with Mrs. Nichols. Recent visitors at the post were Col. Alston Hamilton, Sandy Hook; Capt. J. Bulkmeyer, London, Eng.; Lieutenant Forbes, Panama; Lieut. R. L. Maxwell, O.D., Picturing Arsenal, N.J.

A benefit entertainment for the Silver Playground at West Point was given on Saturday at Memorial Hall by the North End Hose Co. Minstrels of Highland Falls. An amusing farce in one act was presented, and the minstrel show was full of good jokes and songs. An appreciative and good-sized audience was present.

Capt. and Mrs. William Sage, Jr., and Capt. and Mrs. Stuart C. Godfrey entertained on Tuesday with a musicale, when about sixty of the officers and ladies of the post enjoyed the delightful program. Miss Tappen, of New York, played the cello, Mrs. Godfrey the piano, while Mrs. Sage sang and Mr. Gifford gave a baritone solo and some very amusing improvisations. Tea was poured by Mrs. George R. Goethals and Mrs. Asensio, while Mrs. Dunn served coffee.

With nineteen cadets playing on the Army nine, the base-

ball season at West Point opened on March 28, the home team beating St. John's College of Brooklyn, by a score of 16 to 1. The Army hit Waters, of St. John's, so hard that it made four runs in the first inning and six in the sixth, only drawing blanks in the fifth and seventh. St. John's made its single run in the ninth. The Army coach put in Wicks, Carroll and McNeil behind the plate; tried McMahon, Coffey and Murrill on the mound, Chadwick and House at shortstop, and Richardson, Davis and Murray at right field. The rest of the team was made up of Gerhardt, at third base; Durfee and Foster, at second; Schlenker and Place, left field; Shraker and Tank, first base; Bringham, center field. The Army summary: Stolen bases—Gerhardt, 2; Richardson, Murray, Schlenker, Place, Bringham, 2; Coffey, Sacrifice hit—Durfee. Two-base hits—Gerhardt, 2. Three-base hit—Murrill. Hits—off McMahon, 1 in three innings; off Murrill, 2 in three innings. Bases on balls—off Waters, 2; off McMahon, 1; off Coffey, 1. Hit by pitcher—by Waters, 1 (Schlenker). Left on base—St. John's, 5; Army, 7. Struck out—by Waters, 6; by McMahon, 4; by Coffey, 6; by Murrill, 5. Time of game—two hours.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ADVANCED GRADUATION WEEK.

Annapolis, Md., March 29, 1917.

Official program wanting, notwithstanding there was a graduation week of harmonious and connecting events presented at the Naval Academy of intense interest to the graduates, their friends, relatives, the officers and fellow-midshipmen. The first event of the quasi "June week," which will constitute the commencement exercises of the Class of 1917, in view of their early graduation on March 29, was the performance on Saturday afternoon and evening by the Masqueraders, the midshipmen's dramatic organization, of "Raffles," a comedy-drama in four acts by E. W. Hornung and Eugene Presbury. The play differed from the light comedies that have formerly been presented and required considerable serious acting.

The cast was: "Marie," a French maid, Proctor M. Thornton, '18; "Crawshaw," a burglar, Lawrence Wainwright, '17; "Golby," a butler, Ralph C. Alexander, '18; "Lady Ethel," daughter of "Lord Amersteth," William B. Shope, '20; "Gwendolin Connon," ward of "Lord Amersteth," C. Campbell Carmine, '19; "Lady Melrose," sister of "Lord Amersteth," Moses B. Byington, '18; "Mrs. Vidal," Vaughn Bailey, '18; "Harry Manders" ("Bunny"), "Raffles," chum, Arthur S. Adams, '19; "Lord Crowley," "Lord Amersteth's" son, Herbert S. Woodman, '19; "Raffles," the amateur crackman, Frank J. Courtney, '18; "Lord Amersteth," Urban T. Holmes, '20; "Captain Bedford," a second Sherlock Holmes, Ford L. Wilkinson, '18; "Barraclough," pastor at the Albany, Robert P. Erdman, '20; "Merton," "Captain Bedford's" assistant, Ralph C. Alexander, '18. Midsn. Lawrence Wainwright was manager and director; Midsn. G. C. Cummings, stage manager; Lieut. K. H. Donavin, U.S.N., coached the performers. The performance is declared to have been the greatest dramatic success the midshipmen have ever attained. Midshipman Courtney, as "Raffles," was particularly clever; "the girl, with whom 'Raffles' was in love, was finely rendered by Midshipman Carmine; 'Marie' was amusingly portrayed by Midshipman Thornton. Midshipman Wainwright made an excellent burglar; Midshipman Bailey, as "Mrs. Vidal," was a very good-looking brunette, and Midshipman Shope proved a very attractive "lady." The other "girls" were a very charming looking bevy of fair maidens, and all the parts were excellently done. The program was very fittingly dedicated to Lieutenant Donavin, U.S.N., who so successfully coached the performers.

The bugle for the last Sunday morning's formation for the First Class blared its loud call at ten a.m. on March 25. In less than ten minutes the whole regiment of twelve hundred had been formed on the plaza in front of Bancroft Hall, and was on its way with drums beating, banners flying and bugles blaring in martial union. As the musicians, at the head of the regiment approaching in two columns of fours, reached the top of the steps of the chapel they reversed, and while they sounded their echoing notes the organ and choir began with the appropriate hymn, "The Son of God goes forth to war." When the regiment was in its place in the chapel, and when all the civilians had their assigned seats, there was hardly a vacant seat. During the services the midshipman choir, about forty strong, with Midsn. J. L. Woodruff, First Class, as leader, sang "Venite, exultemus," "Te Deum Laudamus" and "Benedictus." Midsn. F. L. Doughty and J. W. Paige sang the solos finely and the whole choir were at their best.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans took as his text "The God of thy fathers has chosen thee," Acts 22, 14. He made a special prayer that war be averted, but if it should come he prayed to be defended from our enemies; that there may be a patriotic, united country, and that God would protect us and preserve our national rights and liberties. Toward the close of the service the choir and congregation sang with patriotic fervor "My country, 'tis of thee." In the evening the Rev. George S. Webster, secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, after the custom of years, presented Bibles to those members of the graduating class who desired them—Douai translation to 26, and the American Revised to 152. Six packages of Bibles to be presented by the American Seamen's Friend Society went astray and did not come to hand until a day after the formal presentation. They were distributed on Monday evening.

The graduates of 1917 on Monday walked the streets with the freedom of young officers of the Navy. They had no drills, no studies, and were at liberty to use their freedom as they pleased, excepting only they had to report at breakfast, dinner and supper formation. The little city of Annapolis was navy blue with their neat and handsome uniforms.

GRADUATION DAY.

One hundred and eighty midshipmen, called into the commissioned ranks of the Navy over two months in advance of the usual time, because of the urgent need of more officers, received their diploma of graduation today, Thursday, carrying the rank of ensign. The graduation exercises did not differ from those which ordinarily end the brilliancy of June week, except that the audience was not nearly so large as usual, reasonable restrictions being necessary. However, relatives and friends of the graduates and Navy people generally had no difficulty in gaining admission.

The graduation of the class of 1917, Naval Academy, took place March 29 in Dahlgren Hall—the Armory—at ten o'clock. After the invocation had been made by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, of the Naval Academy, Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Academy, spoke briefly, but with much feeling, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels made the main address. The diplomas were then handed the graduates by the Secretary and a brief period of hilarious celebration was permitted those who leave the institution. Secretary Daniels handed the first diploma to Frederick E. Haebler, the honor man. After the nine "stars" had been given their sheepskins the rest were handed out indiscriminately. Applause greeted each midshipman and was most marked for Clarence O. Ward, the young Nebraskan, who began his career as an enlisted man in the Navy. Ward is president of his class, captain of the football team and the Academy's leading athlete. There were two deliberate exceptions, and several inadvertent, to the procedure of having the Secretary of the Navy hand each diploma to its owner. Francis W. Benson received his from the hands of his father, Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Operations; while Comdr. T. J. Senn, U.S.N., handed the diploma to his son, Elliott M. Senn. In other cases there was a confusion of names and an exchange of diplomas.

At the conclusion of the formal ceremonies there was an exchange of cheers between the midshipmen "who are about to leave us" and those "whom we leave behind," and to the tune of "Ain't I Glad to Get Out of the Wilderness" the graduates snaked out of the armory, throwing away their midshipman caps as a sign that they had passed their novitiate.

Capt. and Mrs. Eberle served a luncheon in honor of the Secretary and Mrs. Daniels. The other guests were Admiral and Mrs. W. S. Benson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh O. Palmer, Paymr. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel McGowan, Major Gen. and Mrs.

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Secretary of the Navy Daniels arrived in Annapolis on Wednesday night and is the guest of Captain Eberle until after the ceremonies of graduation. Among those to occupy seats on the platform at the graduation ceremonies, in addition to Mr. Daniels, were Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, who has a son a graduate; Rear Admiral Leigh O. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Paymr. Gen. Samuel McGowan, Major Gen. George Barnett, commanding the Marine Corps; Governor Harrington, of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College.

CAPTAIN EBERLE'S ADDRESS.

Capt. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, in his address to the Class of 1917 said:

"Mr. Secretary and fellow-Americans: I speak advisedly and proudly when I greet you as fellow-Americans and welcome you to this shrine of genuine Americanism and enthusiastic nath spirit. To you, gentlemen of the graduating class, I wish to extend my warmest congratulations upon the successful completion of your academic work, and to express my sincere appreciation of the fine spirit and officer-like manner with which you have accepted the duty and the trust confided to your keeping during your first class year.

"The true friendships and brotherly affection resulting from your four years of close association here will become dearer and dearer to you as time passes on, and in each succeeding year you will realize more fully that the Naval Academy means that love of country, that devotion to duty, that loyalty to the flag, that brotherly love, that intangible something which makes up the 'spirit of the Navy.'

"Implicit trust and harmonious co-operation between officers and men has made the Navy the nation's strong right arm of defense that it is to-day. Bull-dog determination, cheerful co-operation, singleness of purpose and devotion to duty must inspire every thought and every act of naval officers, in order to maintain the high standards of the Service in time of peace, and to bring victory to our colors in time of war. Remember that 'only the hits count' in every undertaking in life. There must be no 'backing and filling' on your part in any duty assigned you; carry it out resolutely and fearlessly, and get results.

"Gentlemen of 1917, you now go forth to strenuous duty in the fleet—a glorious privilege and opportunity for service at the very beginning of your life's work—and I feel confident that you stand ready to make any and every sacrifice in upholding our national honor and integrity."

SECRETARY DANIELS TO THE GRADUATES.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his address to the graduating class said:

"I bring you the greetings of your Commander-in-Chief, who sends you a message of confidence and bids you God-speed. His heart is with you to-day. He does not, however, feel warranted in making any address in the present condition of public affairs even to the graduates of this institution, to whom he would love to unburden himself.

"You are to receive your commissions in a day when nearly all the world is in the vortex of war, and no people can feel that they may not be drawn into it. Your own country faces a crisis.

"In this emergency the President, who has declared his belief that 'the American Navy ought to be incomparably the most adequate navy in the world,' in the exercise of a discretion vested in him will commission you three months ahead of the usual period. That fact alone emphasizes the significance of your early graduation.

"Whatever, in addition to steps already taken by placing armed naval guards on merchant ships, this country may be called upon to do, its chief and first reliance will be upon the Navy. Fortunately, the country has officers and men not surpassed in any naval service.

"You come into a service with a glorious record, resplendent with noble traditions. You enter at a time when grave responsibilities fall without days of waiting upon your young shoulders. To-day, as not before in a generation, the eyes of your countrymen are turned in pride as well as in confidence toward the newly commissioned ensigns.

"The history of Admiral Dewey furnishes one of the many

examples that it is only the man who makes ready in the days of calm who is fully ready in the days of storm. A call to duty in the Navy is ever quick and imperative. Dewey—thanks to having selected Farragut as his ideal and making ready every day of his career—was collected and capable and cool on the morning he sailed into Manila Bay. He recalled Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes—go ahead!"

"Admiral Dewey had duties as important, and in some respects more delicate and difficult, after the battle, as in that hour under fire. He was familiar with the law, and never by word or action usurped the function of the civil government, which must always be supreme in international matters, as well as in domestic rule. No people need ever fear military usurpation when administered by a naval officer like Dewey, zealous for government by law, with the sword acting only at the direction of the civilian ruler."

"Will the people's faith in the Navy as the protector be justified? Will they safely look to it as the strong right arm of government, without thought that a powerful Navy endangers the supremacy of civilian authority? The answer to that question is for you and your fellow-officers, and those who come after you. I have tested the quality of the men of the Navy to-day. I think I know their loyalty to the country and to its traditions, and their whole-hearted devotion to the ideals of their profession."

"We live in tense times. Great issues stir the depths of men. Small questions are shrivelled. Questions big with fate, not alone of nations but of the world, may be decided by you. I do not venture to prophesy what lies before you. But whether your early service is in peace or whether you are called to an early baptism of fire, there will always be the incentive to high courage and to daring if in every emergency you ask yourself the question, 'What would Dewey do?'"

STANDING OF CLASS OF 1917.

On Monday the standing of the 180 members of the graduating class of 1917 was announced. The class will graduate conditioned upon passing a later examination, and one has been turned back to pass in September with the present Second Class. This reduces the class from 183 to the number that receive their diplomas on Thursday.

The following midshipmen of the First Class will be assigned of their own option to the U.S. Marine Corps: William P. Richards, Charles M. Jones, Edward G. Hagan, Thomas F. Harris, Benjamin F. Staud, Willett Elmore, Lewis L. Gover and Thomas B. Gale.

The honor man of the Class of 1917 is Frederick E. Haeblerle, of Los Angeles, Cal., a fact long foreshadowed by his order of merit since he has been in the Academy, having been first in his class for the three years that preceded graduation. The others of the class who have, during the academic year, received a total mark in all studies of 3.5, out of a possible 4, are, in alphabetical order: John E. Ostrander, jr., of Amherst, Mass.; Edmund E. Brady, jr., Ellsworth, Me.; Huston L. Maples, Scotchgro, Ala.; George W. McFiver, jr., San Francisco, Cal.; Andrew I. McKee, Lawrenceburg, Ky.; Henry R. Oster, Utica, N.Y.; Randall E. Dees, Crystal Springs, Miss.; Colin Campbell, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following is a list of the remaining graduates of the Class of 1917, after the honor men, in the order of their merit, giving only last names, as full name and state appeared in the list published last week:

10. Huschke; 11. Schumacher; 12. Johnson; 13. Coe; 14. Fabrian; 15. Noble; 16. Rawlings; 17. Kiland; 18. Dean; 19. Mitchell; 20. Klein; 21. Douglas; 22. Wainwright; 23. Wallen; 24. Duncan; 25. Wynne; 26. Muschitz; 27. Dashiels; 28. Woodruff; 29. Richmond; 30. Fox; 31. Shepard; 32. Fullinwider; 33. Small; 34. Clarke; 35. Caldwell; 36. Allen; 37. Vytalici; 38. Wooster; 39. Rogers; 40. Howard; 41. Hayden; 42. Randolph, jr.; 43. Tobin; 44. Richards; 45. Walden; 46. Knowles; 47. Schneider; 48. Bigelow; 49. Ogg; 50. Tyler; 51. Sallada; 52. Buchalter; 53. Farilamb, jr.; 54. Gregory; 55. Marbourg; 56. Cruise; 57. Metcalf; 58. Collins; 59. Staud; 60. Shortridge; 61. Denebrink; 62. Twomey; 63. Stump; 64. Matthews; 65. Sease; 66. Calhoun; 67. Holden; 68. Hudson; 69. Kingsland; 70. Brewer; 71. Moore; 72. Lively; 73. Conyne; 74. Browne; 75. Neilson; 76. Irby; 77. Price; 78. Hagen; 79. Headlee; 80. Pressall; 81. Steeves; 82. Comstock; 83. McReynolds, jr.; 84. Gruehick; 85. Avery; 86. Tevis; 87. Daughtry, jr.; 88. Shown; 89. Ely; 90. Weber; 91. Hyde; 92. Dietrich; 93. Wyman; 94. Reaves; 95. Cummings; 96. Harper; 97. Kelly; 98. Heffernan; 99. Moran; 100. Blodgett; 101. Keefe; 102. Senn; 103. Benson; 104. Cooley, jr.; 105. Grant; 106. Harris; 107. Spellman; 108. Gale; 109. Clark; 110. Hansen; 111. Sparrow; 112. Wyatt; 113. Porter, jr.; 114. Davis; 115. Foster; 116. Clark; 117. Jones; 118. Morris; 119. Fleming; 120. Hendley; 121. Morcock; 122. Coontz; 123. Keller; 124. Council; 125. Harris; 126. Keating; 127. Warren; 128. Walton; 129. Hurlburt; 130. McCann; 131. Hanson; 132. Anderson; 133. Ludlow; 134. Brewington; 135. Austin; 136. Holton; 137. Jenkins; 138. Wessell; 139. Topp; 140. Worden; 141. Evans; 142. Weis; 143. Jones; 144. Hanafec; 145. Mack; 146. Stone; 147. Skystead; 148. Ward; 149. Clark; 150. Ross; 151. Conover, jr.; 152. Murphy; 153. Smith; 154. Park; 155. Staples; 156. Jacobsen; 157. Floyd-Jones; 158. Reifel; 159. Ball; 160. Sargent; 161. Cook; 162. Gover; 163. Schofield; 164. Perkins; 165. Failing; 166. Wells; 167. Kelly; 168. Jackson; 169. Spencer; 170. Bartholdi; 171. Weitzel; 172. Ely; 173. Lehrfeld; 174. Dillon; 175. Forshev; 176. Claude; 177. Heath; 178. Elmore; 179. Hoover; 180. Hoeftel.

ATHLETIC AND OTHER AWARDS.

Awards for professional and athletic merit were announced in orders on Wednesday. Some of the usual ones could not be determined this year. There will be no special ceremony of presentation. Those announced are:

Sword, presented by the class of 1871, Naval Academy, to the member of the class most proficient in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery—Henry R. Oster, Utica, N.Y.

Name engraved on Sons of the Revolution Cup for greatest proficiency in practical ordnance and gunnery—Frederick E. Haeblerle, Los Angeles, Cal.

Name engraved on Daughters of the American Revolution Cup for greatest proficiency in navigation and international law—Frederick E. Haeblerle, Los Angeles, Cal.

Navigation sextant presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson for graduate showing greatest proficiency in practical navigation—Andrew I. McKee, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

Sword presented by the Navy Athletic Association to the midshipman showing the greatest excellence in athletics during the year—Clarence O. Ward, Ord, Neb.

Name on Navy Athletic Association Cup for having done most to promote athletics during the year—Earl W. Mills, Nashville, Ark.

Athletic medals were presented as follows: Gold medal for gymnastics, Howard F. Council, N.C.; gold medal for swimming, Robert B. Dashiell, Md.; silver medal for canoe fencing, Colin DeV. Headlee, Wash.; bronze medals for class bantam wrestling championships, Vernon F. Grant, Miss.; Benjamin H. Wyatt, Ky.; Edward B. Rogers, Va.; silver medal presented by Colonel Thompson for foil fencing, L. Doughty, Texas.

ORGANIZATION OF REGIMENT OF MIDSHIPMEN.

The organization of the regiment of midshipmen, after the graduation of the First Class, was announced on Monday. The regiment will consist of four battalions of four companies each. Members of the new Fourth Class will be the officers and petty officers, and the companies will be made up of the members of the Third and Fourth Classes. There will be no Second Class until the two lower classes complete their full school year. Mdsn. Joseph W. Fowler, of Maine, will be the new regimental commander, or "five-striper." The four "four-striper," or battalion commanders, are: Charles W. Styer, at large; William R. Nichols, Ariz.; William H. Hopkins, jr., Tenn., and Joseph W. Paige, Vt. The company commanders are: S. D. Jupp, C. D. Leffer, jr., H. A. Hutchins, jr., T. F. Remington, E. W. Mills, H. S. Kendall, J. D. H. Kane, G. T. Cuddihy, J. D. Alvis, R. S. McDowell, H. W.



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Need, J. S. McReynolds, L. B. Richardson, H. Y. McCown, J. G. Hooton and W. W. Warlick.

The new board of editors of The Log has been selected. The staff is: Editor-in-chief, J. W. Paige; business manager, F. L. Wilkinson; managing editor, T. L. Sprague; editor of athletics, E. W. Mills; assistants in various departments, G. G. Breed, E. B. Colton, W. O. Baldwin, J. R. Sullivan, M. B. Byington, E. H. Price, J. V. Bailey and W. A. S. Macklin. The old board was relieved from duty this week, as a consequence of the advanced graduation of the First Class.

The national and Maryland state flags, which had been presented to St. Anne's Parish Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, which was established in 1692, were formally dedicated at Sunday morning's service there. The service was conducted by Rev. Edward D. Johnson, the rector. The national colors were presented by Chief Gunner Robert Sommers, U.S.N., retired, and the state standard by Dr. George Wells, clerk of Anne Arundel county, both members of the parish for many years.

Among the members of the National Special Aid Class in Telegraphy formed here are Mrs. James J. Raby, wife of Commander Raby, U.S.N., and Miss Ida Callaghan, sister of Mrs. Raby; Mrs. W. O. Stevens, wife of Professor Stevens, Naval Academy, and Miss Mary Adelaide Moss, sister of Lieut. R. G. Moss, U.S.A. Col. Henry D. Styer, U.S.A., is here. He has a son, a midshipman, in the Class of 1918, which will graduate in September. Mrs. Charles R. Morrow and daughter, Miss Virginia Morrow, of Roland Park, Md., spent the week-end with Mrs. John Blish, wife of Captain Blish, U.S.N.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The social side prevailed in the events of graduation week on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle, after the usual custom, gave the graduating class a reception in the afternoon at the Superintendent's quarters. Those assisting Mrs. Eberle were Mesdames Louis M. Nulton, H. H. Hough, James J. Raby, G. W. Laws, Wat T. Cluverius and John Downes. The reception was a brilliant social and official success. Besides the midshipmen there were among the guests many friends and relatives of the midshipmen, officers and their families, and a strong Annapolis contingent. Lieut. Comdr. John Downes, Captain Eberle's aid, introduced the guests. Mrs. Eberle wore a handsome gown of cloth of silver and gray Georgette crepe, over silk, with touches of gold lace, and carried an armful of Killarney roses. An orchestra from the Naval Academy band furnished delightful music. In the evening a dance was given for the midshipmen and their friends at Carvel Hall. There were confirmation services by Bishop Murray at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, on Tuesday, when eight midshipmen were among those confirmed.

Many visitors and relatives of the graduates are here to see the last days of the academic year of the First Class and its graduation. A distinguished visitor will be U.S. Senator Poinsett, of Washington, whose son is among the graduates.

It has been announced that Mdsn. John H. Keefe, U.S.N., of the graduating class, and Miss Mildred Schenland, both of Portland, Me., will be married today soon after the graduation ceremonies are over. The officiating clergyman will be Rev. Father C. J. Warren, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, where the ceremony will be performed. Another marriage of a graduate is to take place in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday, that of Ensign Dunwoody and Miss Barber. This, it was thought, would be the first "war" marriage of the class, but the present one is now the advance—for a few hours at least, as there are ten immediate nuptials among the graduates credited to be consummated soon after graduation.

Lieut. Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., who has been sick in hospital with tonsillitis, is now at his quarters. Lieut. Philip Hambach, U.S.N., retired, is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Feldmeyer. Mrs. Blish, wife of Capt. John Blish, U.S.N., retired, has been visiting friends in Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Berkeley, of the Naval Experiment Station, have gone to Orange, N.J., to attend the wedding of Mrs. Berkeley's sister, Miss Hildegard Gerhardt. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas W. Kurtz, U.S.N., has joined his family here. Mrs. Taft, wife of ex-President Taft, and her daughter, Priscilla, are here attending the advanced graduation week exercises at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Russell, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Wallace, U.S.N.

Miss Edith Whittingham, of Newark, Del., is the guest of Miss Mary Adelaide Moss for the graduation week exercises. Miss Whittingham's engagement to Mdsn. Frank Homewood Bean of Delaware, of the class of 1917, has been announced. Mrs. Cobb, wife of Lieut. C. H. Cobb, U.S.N., who spent the latter part of the winter here with her brother, Major John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., has returned to Boston. Mrs. Ole O. Hagen, wife of Lieutenant Hagen, U.S.N., who has been ordered to the destroyer Patterson, has left for her home in San Francisco, accompanied by her sister, Miss Irene Clifford. Mr. and Mrs. Vance, the latter the daughter of Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., who were lately married in California, have arrived here and are the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Macklin, Maryland Naval Militia.

Mrs. Atkins and three children, who have recently returned from Samoa, are visiting Mrs. Atkins's father, Prof. N. M. Terry. Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawresy, wife of Ensign Tawresy, is visiting her parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson. Mrs. Cochrane, wife of Lieut. S. Cochrane, U.S.N., has returned from Norfolk, where she spent the week-end with

her husband. Mrs. Coontz, wife of Capt. R. E. Coontz, is here to see her son, Mdsn. Kenneth L. Coontz, graduate. Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, of New York, are at Carvel Hall, here to witness the graduating exercises.

COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 26, 1917.

Mrs. Molliter and Miss Bonzano, who have been guests of Colonel Harris, returned to New Rochelle on March 7. Mrs. Ellis spent March 6 in Philadelphia. Major and Mrs. Raymond motored to Philadelphia on March 7.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained Colonel Harris, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan and Lieutenant Melberg at a St. Patrick's day dinner. Bridge prizes were won by Colonel Harris and Lieutenant Melberg.

Lieutenant Colladay reported at this post for duty on March 12.

Mrs. Donovan entertained Colonel Harris and Major and Mrs. Raymond after the movies on Tuesday. Major and Mrs. Raymond entertained Colonel Harris. Mrs. Donovan and Miss Nolan at cards Thursday evening.

Mrs. Donovan entertained Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson at tea on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Capt. and Mrs. Ellis, Miss Carr and Miss Nolan on Sunday were dinner guests of Lieutenant Blackburn, of the destroyer Beal, which is lying off Fort Delaware at present.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 26, 1917.

Mrs. Donald Armstrong and small son have joined Lieutenant Armstrong. Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained at tea at the Chamberlin on Monday for Mrs. Moore, who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Reybold. Colonel Newcomb is visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Wildrick. Miss Foote, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Fenton were guests at a tea given by Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Brooke at the Chamberlin on Monday.

Mrs. L. P. Horsfall entertained at bridge Tuesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Lunt, of Schenectady, N.Y. Prizes were won by Mesdames J. W. Gulick, W. E. Shedd, Oakley, Boardman and Lunt. Mesdames S. M. Foote and Gulick poured for Mrs. Horsfall at the delightful tea which she served after the bridge. Mrs. Oakley, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Shedd.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. Wildrick gave a dinner Tuesday for Mesdames Wilcox and G. A. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton and Colonel Newcomb. Mrs. J. K. Crain entertained at bridge on Wednesday as a compliment to Mrs. G. A. Nugent. Mrs. G. A. Wildrick gave a tea Wednesday, complimenting Mrs. D. Armstrong. Mrs. M. Wildrick poured.

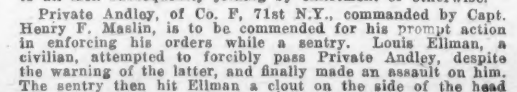
Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Horsfall entertained at dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Lunt, Mrs. Brand, Major and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. Sunderland. Dr. Bethea arrived this week to assist Major Little. Mrs. E. J. Wallace entertained at a tea on Thursday. Mrs. Vestal, Mrs. F. T. Hines, Mesdames Koenig, Washington, Wingate and Miss Hines assisted.

Capt. and Mrs. Koenig gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Foote, Col. and Mrs. Todd and Capt. and Mrs. Fenton. Major and Mrs. Little's dinner guests Thursday were Mesdames Nugent, McGowan and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. Mrs. G. A. Gulick was a bridge hostess Thursday in honor of her father, Colonel Newcomb. Mrs. Gulick gave a coffee Friday in honor of Mrs. Fogg and for Mesdames W. R. Smith, Nugent, G. A. Wildrick, Wilcox, Lunt, Lincoln, Horsfall, Crain, M. Wildrick, Armstrong and Miss Armstrong.

Mrs. F. M. Green entertained informally at tea Friday. Mrs. J. W. Rowe entertained at bridge Friday, with Mrs. Laurence Watts as honor guest. Prizes were won by Mesdames Gulick, Fenton and Barker. Mrs. Fogg, of Portland, Maine, left Friday after a delightful visit to Mrs. Gulick. Mrs. W. E. Shedd was hostess at bridge and tea Friday. Mesdames Ford and Boatwright poured. Prizes were won by Mesdames Horsfall, J. A. Green, Mather, A. L. Pendleton and Miss Foote. Col. and Mrs. Foote entertained at dinner Friday for Mesdames Lockwood, Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Hampton; Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Booth, Colonels Newcomb and Ketcham.

Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Coward gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mesdames Calven Smith, Washington and Rawls, Capt. and Mrs. Boatwright's guests for dinner Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. Ford and Lieut. and Mrs. Hall. Mrs. W. R. Smith gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of Mrs. Boardman and for Mesdames Nugent, Peck, of Hampton; Forbes, Horsfall, Lunt, Fenton, Brigham and Gibson.

Capt. and Mrs. Fenton entertained the members of the



with his rifle, which had the desired effect. Ellman, after having the wound dressed in the armory, was taken a prisoner to court and a charge of assault on a sentry was entered against him. The sooner persons of the Ellman type realize that sentries are to enforce their orders under all circumstances, the better it will be for them.

The 2d Infantry, Col. James M. Andrews, and the 71st Infantry, Col. William G. Bates, of the N.G.N.Y., ordered into the Federal service March 25, 1917, are two of the finest commands in the state. Colonel Andrews is a West Pointer and a former officer of the 1st Cavalry, U.S.A. He has had a valuable experience, and among other duties took part in the Sioux campaign in 1891 with the 1st U.S. Cavalry, and served with the 2d N.Y. Volunteers in Southern camps in 1898. He was also A.A.A.G., 1st Division, 3d Army Corps, under Gen. L. C. Carpenter in 1898. His regiment, with a strength of 1,720 officers and men, was the largest unit from New York on the Mexican border. The 71st had 1,600 officers and men on the border, and at present has some 1,270 members on its roll. It assembled at its armory in response to orders in exceedingly quick time, more than 1,000 men reporting between 8 p.m. Sunday, March 25, and 11 a.m. March 26. Col. William G. Bates, who commands the 71st, is an officer of ripe experience and sound judgment. He served, among many other duties, as adjutant general on the staff of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V., at the capture of Manila in 1898, and was in command of the 71st when it was on Mexican border duty in 1916. That the 2d and the 71st Regiment should be the first commands selected on the second call from the President of the United States is a high compliment to their efficiency.

Colonel Van Walraven, of the 5th N.Y., has started a recruiting campaign in the hope of filling up his command to war strength. The regiment at present numbers some 1,100 officers and men, and needs 1,836.

After a review of the 23d N.Y., under Colonel Norton, in the armory on March 23 by Mayor Mitchell, a bronze medal was presented to every member of the regiment by Col. Ar. L. Kline, chairman of the Citizens' Committee that arranged the celebration. On one of the medals is the figure of a soldier with the inscription: "Mexican Border Service, 1916," and on the reverse is the shield of Brooklyn.

First Lieut. Burt V. Clayton, for sixteen years connected with Battery A, Field Artillery of Oregon, has been unanimously elected captain, to succeed Charles W. Helme, resigned. The drill attendance of the battery is past the expectations of the officers, more than eighty men attending.

"In anticipation of the Pennsylvania National Guard being ordered out, Col. L. V. Rausch, keeper of the State Arsenal," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "has fixed the state military reservation at Mount Gretna in apple-pie order, so that everything will be in readiness for the mobilization of the state troops, which will be held at that place in accordance with plans already mapped out. For the past few days line men have been busy stringing telephone wires between the different camp sites and establishing communications with headquarters at Harrisburg and with the Eastern Department at Governors Island, N.Y."

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces that the War Department having refused to recognize the professional examination of officers appointed in the National Guard of this state since June 3, 1916, all commissions issued to officers of the National Guard of Connecticut subsequent to the Defense Act, June 3, 1916, will be considered provisional until such officers shall have successfully passed the required tests before a board appointed by the Secretary of War.

Major Frank D. Beary, 4th Pennsylvania Inf., has been appointed a colonel and assigned to the administrative staff. Other promotions include 2d Lieut. G. W. H. Roberts to captain of Troop C, 1st Cavalry; 1st Lieut. George J. Schwartz to major of Medical Corps, 3d Infantry; 2d Lieut. John F. Reese to first lieutenant.

Governor Edge, of New Jersey, on March 27 telegraphed the War Department asking permission to use the 1st and 5th Regiments of Infantry, called for by the President on March 25, to be put on duty guarding various points in New Jersey, including munition and shipbuilding plants. He also asked that more regiments be mobilized for similar purposes. The Governor enrolled himself and his two-year-old son as members of the Red Cross. The following proclamation to the people of New Jersey was issued by the Governor: "Two regiments of the National Guard have been called to the colors, and it seems very probable that others will follow. What we need now above all things is enlistments in the National Guard in order that the ranks be filled to full war strength of approximately 2,000 men per regiment, as stipulated by law." The Governor has announced the Robert D. Foote estate, at Morristown, has been placed at the disposal of the state for military purposes.

Capt. Rupert Hughes, formerly of the 69th N.Y., has been assigned to special duty in the A.G.O. at Albany, N.Y.

Adjutant General Warfield, of Maryland, has ordered a third company of the 1st Infantry to duty guarding the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio bridges at the Susquehanna River.

22D N.Y.—COL. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Lieut. C. E. Bregenzler, of the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., in the Engineering Record of New York city a few weeks ago told of the work accomplished by his command on the Mexican border in 1916. Lieutenant Bregenzler tells interestingly how the first engineering problem, that of draining the camp after being inundated by heavy rains, was worked out, and also tells of other problems. We make the following extracts:

In the engineering duty an irrigation canal 1,475 feet long had to be dug to clear the camp of the 12th Infantry of the flood of rain. In this men of the latter command were set to work with picks and shovels.

According to military custom, where men are plenty and quick results are sought the men were divided into two working parties, each working and resting thirty minutes alternately.

It became apparent to one familiar with excavation methods that this body of men was not responsible for any of the pipe lines or sewer trenches in our cities. They were speedily exhausted and achieved poor results, simply because they did not know how to use a pick and shovel to advantage. It became necessary for the Engineer officers to instruct them and to explain such matters as tool ratios, proper spacing to prevent injury, and finally the necessity of benching. The same conditions obtained among Engineer soldiers, and it required some time to instruct them. Once they acquired the knack, their native intelligence speedily made them efficient.

This drainage ditch had to be bridged with five bridges of the beam and trestle type by the Engineers, and they varied from twelve to thirty-six feet in span.

The Engineers, among other duties, had to cover culverts on railroads, bridges had to be repaired and stiffened, and a power pumping plant and storage tank for water was installed at La Gloria.

It required a two-day march for a company of Engineers to reach this place. On arrival the wind-mill was repaired and tests were made as to capacity. The mill developed about one and one-half gallons per minute under average wind conditions. Four machinists were found in the company who had had gasoline engine experience and they undertook to get the engine in running order. After twenty-two working hours the engine was repaired and running. The stroke of the pump rods was increased from eleven to nineteen and one-half inches, and the power equipped well developed ten gallons per minute. A 1,600-gallon tank was installed and the casing lengthened and connected up. A thatch roof was also erected over the tank.

The seven wind-mills at Laguna Seca were badly damaged by the West Indian hurricanes, which blew at the rate of eighty miles an hour. An Engineer detail of seven men was sent out in a motor truck to make hurried repairs. On arrival they found that several repair parts were essential, and water as well. They installed a rope drive, using the jacked-up rear wheels of the motor truck as a prime mover, which proved successful.

On account of the uncertainty of finding suitable water when out on detached work, the Engineer troops took a tank

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sprinkling wagon along with them. This saved much time, especially in choosing a suitable camp site.

The men of the Engineers also helped repair roads, made topographical maps and constructed a complete system of modern trenches, sufficient to accommodate one company. They did blue printing and photographic work and made barbed wire entanglements.

A trip wire system was also installed to prevent night surprises and attacks. On approaching the entanglements the enemy could not avoid contact with the wire, which automatically released a device, which in turn exploded flares provided with reflectors, outlining all approaching in strong silhouette and bringing them under direct field of fire of the trenches. Mortars were also constructed having a sector of from forty to sixty degrees, from which illuminating bombs were fired which lighted up the entire field. Several night maneuvers proved the success of this work. The entire system of defense was used as a school of instruction for members of the various Infantry units, who attended lectures by Engineer officers and were taught how to trace and dig trenches efficiently.

Mess shacks, storehouses, shower baths, tent floors, tables, etc., were constructed and other details of engineering work were engaged in. In addition to the engineer work, the 22d were obliged to perform infantry drill, do guard duty, participate in reviews and follow closely the curriculum prescribed for Infantry soldiers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. F. B. asks: A member of the New York state National Guard who received a five-year full and honorable discharge on May 1, 1916, and re-enlisted for one year on that date took the dual oath on going to Texas in July. Is he able to leave his regiment on the expiration of the one-year enlistment, or must he serve out the three years of the dual oath? Answer: No. You entered into a new contract when you took the dual oath. You will be given credit for the several months you served previous to taking the dual oath.

SUBSCRIBER.—We published the Indian Wars Pension bill on page 934, March 17. You cannot draw a pension and enjoy retired pay at the same time. For information as to amounts payable under the new law, apply to Pension Commission at Washington.

R. A. W. asks: Can an enlisted man who has been recalled from Reserve re-enlist after completing one year of active service; or could he stay for the full seven years if he wished? Answer: He cannot re-enlist until end of the seven years. He is at the call of the President throughout the seven years of his original enlistment, in the exigency or immanency of war.

L. B.—Your four years' service from June 6, 1914, will not be complete until you have made up all time absent without leave and in confinement, awaiting trial and serving sentence. You will receive pay for this time.

W. M.—Man whose application for furlough at three years

was approved but whose furlough was not granted, on account of the Mexican trouble, now desiring to re-enlist for seven years at end of his fourth year June 8, 1917, should apply through channel at least one month beforehand. As this is your first enlistment, you would, besides getting pay of second period on re-enlistment, no doubt receive the bonus. This is understood to be the practice at present.

E. DE M.—Regarding opportunities for translators, ask The A.G. through the channel.

R. G. E.—Addresses of enlisted men of the Army may be obtained only on application to The Adjutant General, and reasons for inquiry must be given. Regarding Reservists see answer to J. E. L.

J. E. L.—There is no order that will give any information as to how long the Reservists recalled to the colors last summer are to be held for active duty. The four-year men are being furloughed to the Reserve because that was a condition of their contract. They have no assurance, however, that they will not be recalled to the colors any day. A Reservist may take examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps, and if he is called to active duty in the O.R.C. and is later relieved from such active duty, O.R.C., he returns to enlisted reserve status.

C. S. E.—As we stated in our issue of March 17, the nominations of provisional second lieutenants made on Jan. 29 last were confirmed on March 15, along with all other Service nominations before the Senate.

F. W. M.—A man who is commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps may be called to active duty at any time now, for we have been in the midst of war's alarms and threatened hostilities for two or three years. If you are afraid that your military obligations as an officer of the Reserve Corps may seriously affect your business or jeopardize your position, then why try for a commission, unless you can remove the jeopardy?

T. E. S.—At this writing there has been no announcement as to your success in examination for commission as captain, Q.M. Officers' Reserve Corps, examination of Feb. 8, 1917, at Chicago. There will be no announcement other than contained in the lists of acceptances of commission, issued by the War Department and published in this paper from time to time. Watch our columns.

V. P. asks: Is officer of National Guard injured in line of duty during Federal service entitled to retirement? Answer: Is entitled to benefit of pension laws, but not to Army retirement laws.

H. McK. J. asks: (1) I am just finishing my second year in the electrical engineering department at the University of ——. I was twenty-two years old Sept. 30, 1916. Am I too old to receive an appointment to the Academy? (2) If so, what branches of the Navy could I take an examination to secure enlistment? Answer: (1) Too old. (2) You could enlist in Navy and work for promotion in electrical branch. Write to the Navy Department regarding opportunities for specialists.

M. D.—The Army Longevity Claims bill did not get through Congress.

I. C.—Congress did not provide funds for reimbursement of those who lost property in the Galveston flood. What effect such legislation would have upon your Spanish War claim we could not say.

DEPENDENT asks: (1) An enlisted man being discharged from the Army and re-enlisting immediately, will the pay being distributed to the dependent members of his family be

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continued or cut off? (2) If cut off, what steps must be taken and by whom to retain pay for dependent parties that they were receiving before said soldier was discharged and re-enlisted? Answer: It is understood to be the policy of the Department not to re-enlist men who have dependents requiring assistance from the Government.

H. C. C. asks: (1) I served nearly eleven months in the Spanish War as a captain of Infantry, U.S. Volunteers; have also served ten years in the National Guard, one year as captain. Am I eligible for an appointment to the Officers' Reserve Corps? (2) Is it still the custom to pronounce "oblique" with the long "i" as in hike, and route like rout, when giving commands? Answer: (1) Depends upon your age and your passing of examinations called for in G.O. 32, 1916. Write to the adjutant of your department. (2) Ike or eek, mostly ike; out or oot, both used.

W. D. P.—No orders have been issued for medical instruction camps. Of course, there will be medical officers detailed to duty at the citizens' training camps, to be held in various departments. Write to the chief surgeon, your department.

F. P. P. asks: Was David Farragut a rear admiral or a commodore at the Battle of Mobile Bay? Answer: Rear admiral, having attained that rank over two years before this battle.

O. B. C.—Regarding Secret Service, apply to Treasury Department. You could not be sure of a discharge from the Army for convenience of Government, at this time, for purpose of taking Secret Service detail. You would have to apply through channel.

T. H. O.—In time of war, the Coast Guard Service may be brought under control of the Navy Department, but though the Government would doubtless have the authority, it is not likely that the Coast Guard men would be sent to foreign service, as their services will be required on our coasts. Regarding service stripes, see Uniform Regulations of your arm. In the Army an enlisted man may wear one stripe for every three years; also in Navy or Marine Corps.

W. S.—The Uniform Regulations allow one service stripe for each three years in Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

G. L. A.—See answer to Candidate.

CANDIDATE.—Number of candidates of all classes who took the examination on Jan. 29, 1917, for appointment as provisional second lieutenants in the Army has not been announced. Results will be published as soon as known. These new officers would doubtless go to the Service schools after the October class has had its three months' training there.

M. C. B.—Apply through channel as to your success in examination for electrician sergeant, first class, C.A.C., and chances of early appointment.

S. O. S. and G. W. J.—See answer to W. B.

W. B.—Results of Q.M. sergeant examinations of December not yet announced. Inquire through channel. Man who has had ten years' service and has not secured his final citizenship papers should go before a U.S. Court officer for advice. Your nearest point is Portland.

L. V. G.—See answer to E. A. K.

E. A. K.—The eligible list for appointment to the Philippine Scouts was exhausted in December last. The authorized strength, second lieutenants, P.S., is 65; now commissioned 55. The results of February 26 examinations are not yet known. May be two months before successful names are announced.

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, announced on March 27 the following list of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received since list was last furnished, on March 15, 1917:

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Eastern Department:

To be 1st Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Williams, William S., 71, March 30, 1888, Philadelphia, Pa.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1916: Howard, George E., 25, March 26, 1879, Springfield, Mass.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 9, 1917: Kingsley, Joseph T., 290, May 22, 1888, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hite, Preston B., 303, Jan. 19, 1886, Front Royal, Va.

Foster, Norman P., 304, Dec. 11, 1883, Washington, D.C.

Doten, Leonard S., 310, April 19, 1873, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Munford, Louis S., 323, Dec. 18, 1870, Laneville, Ala.

Bryant, Emmons, 324, July 10, 1872, Castleton, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Adams, Raymond E., 355, May 26, 1874, Washington, D.C.

Colcock, Marion W., Jr., 357, June 5, 1886, N. Nashville, Tenn.

Holt, John R., 358, Dec. 1, 1885, Philadelphia, Pa.

Marden, Lester E., 362, Aug. 29, 1887, Chicago, Ill.

Kidwell, Herbert L., 363, Sept. 2, 1882, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Walsh, Arthur O., 368, July 22, 1892, Washington, D.C.

Saylor, Wilbur F., 369, Feb. 13, 1880, Harmony Grove, Md.

Schofield, Herbert M., 377, July 17, 1883, Sharon Hill, Pa.

McKinney, John S., 378, June 7, 1887, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Darby, George B., 387, Jan. 18, 1894, Bala, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: McCabe, Eugene, 394, July 10, 1875, Bronx, New York, N.Y.

Whitman, Harold C., 395, Aug. 8, 1893, Eamond, R.I.

To be Majors, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Kattie, Edwin B., 40, Oct. 16, 1871, New York, N.Y.

Betts, Philander, 42, May 28, 1868, Upper Montclair, N.J.

Lavis, Fred, 43, Jan. 8, 1871, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Muldrow, Robert, 44, June 11, 1864, Washington, D.C.

Buck, Richard S., 48, Nov. 21, 1864, New York, N.Y.

Maltby, Frank B., 49, July 31, 1861, Ridley Park, Pa.

To be Captains, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 12, 1917: Hiles, Elmer K., 34, Aug. 8, 1871, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be Captains, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Parmelee, Charles L., 56, Jan. 16, 1873, New York, N.Y.

Wild, Herbert J., 58, Nov. 13, 1875, Chester, Pa.

Potter, Herbert L., 62, Dec. 2, 1872, Brooklyn, N.Y.

De Lemos, Sidney P., 64, June 25, 1887, New York, N.Y.

Swan, John J., 65, Sept. 22, 1872, Plainfield, N.J.

Crocker, James R., 66, Feb. 10, 1876, New York, N.Y.

Jenkins, Bertram A., 67, Jan. 10, 1885, Washington, D.C.

Bisley, Warner I., 68, May 18, 1883, Atlantic City, N.Y.

Guendrum, George H., 71, Oct. 11, 1877, Washington, D.C.

Tilden, Charles J., 74, Oct. 8, 1873, Baltimore, Md.

Doyle, John B., 77, Sept. 9, 1875, Albany, N.Y.

Gausmann, Roy W., 79, Sept. 1, 1882, Shandaken, N.Y.

Lincoln, Paul M., 85, Jan. 1, 1870, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rhoades, Theodore E., 86, Jan. 20, 1882, North Plainfield, N.J.

Hall, Bertram I., 87, July 26, 1881, Auburn, N.Y.

Knapp, Arthur, 90, Jan. 22, 1885, Ardmore, Pa.

Berliner, Richard W., 97, March 8, 1879, New York, N.Y.

Pike, Albert, 98, June 4, 1876, Washington, D.C.

To be Captains, Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Luquer, Thatcher T. P., 102, Sept. 10, 1886, Bedford Hills, N.Y.

Smith, Albert S., 104, July 2, 1868, Wintrop, Mass.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Jan. 16, 1917: Du Bois, George B., 11, Nov. 1, 1887, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 12, 1917: Robbins, Frank S., 32, Dec. 22, 1880, Edgewood, Pa.

Archibald, Everett F., 33, April 12, 1886, Knoxville (Pittsburgh), Pa.

Dunn, Theodore S., 36, Nov. 12, 1881, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Pierce, Charles F., 68, March 6, 1873, Washington, D.C.

Ackerman, Alexander S., 74, Oct. 23, 1879, Newport, R.I.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Wilder, Harry G., 93, Dec. 8, 1891, Malone, N.Y.

Hohn, Emil, 102, Sept. 4, 1878, Brooklyn, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Jan. 16, 1917: Covell, Otis D., 30, March 13, 1892, Bridgeport, Conn.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Ehlers, Joseph H., 56, Dec. 31, 1892, Hartford, Conn.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 24, 1917: Benham, Claude G., 71, Dec. 1, 1893, Norfolk, Va.

Thompson, Louis E., 75, July 29, 1889, Little Falls, N.Y.

Galvin, James A., 77, Aug. 4, 1885, Cohoes, N.Y.

Thompson, Howard A., 78, April 21, 1893, New York, N.Y.

Grandon, Albert S., 79, March 1, 1893, Ambridge, Pa.

O'Hagan, Bernard E., 80, May 14, 1893, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hallok, John W., 83, Dec. 27, 1888, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Snock, Thomas E., Jr., 88, Oct. 7, 1888, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Dunn, Daniel J., 97, March 16, 1895, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Med., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Francis, Joseph H., 26, Nov. 10, 1891, Memphis, Tenn.

To be Captain, Ord., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: North, Carl U., 1, June 25, 1885, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Lindsay, Alexander M., Jr., 17, April 26, 1875, Rochester, N.Y.

To be Captain, Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Reading, William M., 3, Aug. 9, 1879, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Goyle, Arthur J., 9, June 6, 1894, Concord, N.H.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Blakeman, Frederick T., 15, July 4, 1883, Mount Kisco, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut., Sig. (Avia. Sec.), O.R.C., from March 6, 1917: Salmon, Hamilton H., Jr., 17, Jan. 26, 1893, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gallo, Harold M., 18, March 25, 1895, Newport News, Va.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Central Department:

To be Colonel, Inf., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Eberly, George A., 4, Feb. 9, 1871, Stanton, Neb.

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Ward, Homer M., 210, Jan. 19, 1892, East Lansing, Mich.

To be 1st Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Davis, George Ade, 18, Nov. 27, 1884, Chicago, Ill.

To be 2d Lieut., Cav., O.R.C., from Oct. 28, 1916: Bond, Henry W., 8, June 29, 1894, Swink, Colo.

To be Majors, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Junkersfeld, Peter, 39, Oct. 17, 1869, Chicago, Ill.

Whitlock, Elliott H., 45, May 5, 1867, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sturtevant, Carleton W., 46, Jan. 25, 1864, Appleton City, St. Clair Co., Mo.

To be Captains, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Tripp, Harry M., 59, Sept. 14, 1872, Whitewater, Wis.

Cowan, Edward H., 61, June 3, 1873, Marion, Ohio.

Mandigo, Clark R., 69, Feb. 13, 1894, Kansas City, Mo.

Zimmerman, Oliver B., 72, Sept. 2, 1873, La Grange, Ill.

Arn, William G., 76, Feb. 7, 1877, Chicago, Ill.

Thorn, Wray T., 80, Feb. 16, 1879, Evanston, Ill.

Sharts, Stanley R., 81, June 18, 1874, Dayton, Ohio.

Carey, William N., 93, July 13, 1887, St. Paul, Minn.

Melton, Arthur P., 94, July 12, 1875, Gary, Ind.

Quinn, George A., 95, Oct. 10, 1880, Chicago, Ill.

Hamilton, Orr R., 96, Jan. 16, 1882, Lansing, Mich.

McGeehan, Paul, 101, June 13, 1872, Kansas City, Mo.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Rowlands, Richard A., 40, April 1, 1890, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dale, Harry L., 65, July 3, 1885, Milwaukee, Wis.

Arkenburgh, Weber H., 71, Sept. 21, 1880, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rader, Ralph D., 73, May 8, 1886, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

To be 1st Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Forebee, James L., 81, Dec. 3, 1880, Milwaukee, Wis.

Shallcross, Wilmer M., 92, Feb. 26, 1884, Milwaukee, Wis.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Morgan, Alfred C., 65, April 9, 1890, Chicago, Ill.

Copeland, Robert M., 66, April 14, 1890, Colorado Springs, Colo.

To be 2d Lieut., Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 24, 1917: Weaver, Theron D. W., 82, Dec. 2, 1892, Detroit, Mich.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 1, 1917: Inglis, James, 203, Aug. 15, 1864, Detroit, Mich.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Nagel, William J., 249, Sept. 11, 1874, Detroit, Mich.

Wyles, Tom R., 268, Jan. 14, 1872, Highland Park, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 9, 1917: Goode, Alvin C., 292, Nov. 28, 1877, Davenport, Iowa.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Addison, Cecil O., 334, Feb. 14, 1879, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 19, 1917: Mathews, Albert P., 353, Nov. 26, 1871, Chicago, Ill.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Dick, Chester J., 360, June 11, 1877, Chicago, Ill.

Douglass, Louis R., 364, March 2, 1888, Trinidad, Colo.

Cheal, Harry H., 365, Sept. 6, 1869, St. Louis, Mo.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from March 1, 1917: Raifsnnyder, Frank H., 380, Feb. 27, 1888, Crestline, Ohio.

To be Major, Sig. (Proper), O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Kirtland, Harry B., 2, March 4, 1877, Toledo, Ohio.

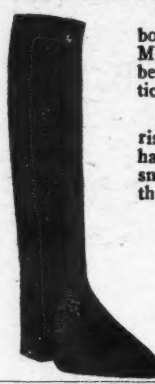
WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Western Department:

To be 2d Lieut., Inf., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Estes, Melville B., 208, Sept. 8, 1894, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Sturman, Zachary H., 82, May 15, 1866, Denver, Colo.

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New York

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 1, 1917: Fourl, George T., 171, March 13, 1871, Hyde Park, Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 7, 1917: Zerzan, Charles J., 253, Aug. 12, 1882, Portland, Ore.

Stevens, Tom R., 262, Nov. 10, 1878, San Francisco, Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 9, 1917: Thompson, Fred A., 284, March 29, 1865, San Mateo, Cal.

Rideout, Eugene P., 288, March 15, 1860, San Jose, Cal.

Shurt, John L., 291, July 23, 1885, South Portland, Ore.

Cooke, Thomas F., 297, Jan. 29, 1863, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ruddell, Walter H., 300, Nov. 28, 1865, Alameda, Cal.

Taylor, George S., 307, June 2, 1885, Portland, Ore.

Kaufman, Percival B., 308, May 23, 1890, Tacoma, Wash.

Howell, Clarence W., 309, Oct. 12, 1871, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 12, 1917: Steinhauer, Charles, 315, March 9, 1877, Parkdale, Hood River Co., Ore.

Miller, Orrin D., 319, April 21, 1878, Oakland, Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 14, 1917: Goodrich, John D., 322, April 13, 1873, Fort Worden, Wash.

Harris, Emory L., 326, Nov. 14, 1881, Long Beach, Cal.

Harst, Clarence E., 328, July 16, 1886, San Francisco, Cal.

Chambers, Harold W., 329, Jan. 7, 1875, San Francisco, Cal.

Stanley, Thad W., 332, April 9, 1866, San Francisco, Cal.

Rosenberg, Frederic J., 335, March 8, 1890, Salem, Ore.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Feb. 23, 1917: Bell, Clair H., 359, Jan. 25, 1885, Berkeley, Cal.

To be Major, Engr., O.R.C., from Feb. 12, 1917: Mudd, Seeley W., 25, Aug. 16, 1861, Los Angeles, Cal.

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In the Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard Service, having accounts with us under our

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This is to advise you that in the event of actual war duty calling you away

This House Will Protect Your Account

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Army and Navy Department
NEW YORK, N. Y.

termaster's office here for a number of years, has received a commission as lieutenant in the Aviation Section and will leave shortly for Philadelphia for station. Col. Dwight E. Aultman and Miss Aultman were visitors on the post last Sunday.

Major and Mrs. Edward L. King entertained at dinner on Thursday at the Army and Navy Club for Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, Major and Mrs. Ernest D. Scott, Major and Mrs. Nolan, Col. and Mrs. Nathaniel F. McClure, Mrs. Stanley Koch and Capt. William G. Meade. Mrs. Connell, wife of Capt. William M. Connell, has arrived on the post from New York city, where she has been visiting. The Washington Riding and Hunt Club held a musical drill and tea on Thursday. Tea was poured by Mrs. Frank Plandwell and Mrs. A. W. Brewster. These musical drills and teas will be given each Thursday afternoon throughout this month.

About sixty Washington men, including some who have attended the Plattsburg camps, have applied for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and they will all report here on March 26 for examination. Capt. Archie Miller, 2d Cav., who is in charge of the examinations, is also in charge of the drills held each Friday evening at the Washington Riding and Hunt Club by the Plattsburg men and those who propose to attend the camps this summer.

Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton have as their house guest Mrs. Fenton's brother, Mrs. Rochester, of New York.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 24, 1917.

Mrs. John N. Hodges has returned from New York, accompanied by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Coleman, and brother, Master T. A. Coleman, Jr., of San Antonio. Capt. and Mrs. Will H. Point and Master Point are now at their own quarters No. 5, having been house guests of Mrs. Carroll D. Buck.

About 200 candidates reported here on March 20 to take the entrance mental examination to West Point. Major Gustave R. Lukesh, Capt. John N. Hodges and Capt. James G. B. Lampert, O.E.; Major Allie W. Williams and Lieut. James W. Hart, M.C., composed the board. The test was concluded on March 23.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, O.E., made a trip to Philadelphia this week, returning Saturday. Mrs. Mason M. Patrick was called to Plainfield, N.J., on Thursday by news of a bereavement in her family. Many friends extend sympathy to Mrs. Patrick. Miss L. Wood, of New York city, has been a house guest of Major and Mrs. Gustave R. Lukesh for the week, leaving to-morrow. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hodges are entertaining at dinner this evening for about thirty young guests to meet Miss Elizabeth Coleman and Master Coleman.

Miss White and Miss Ruth White, daughters of Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, returned on Monday from a visit to Baltimore, Md., where they assisted greatly at the British booth at the Allied bazaar. It is thought that about \$200,000 was realized at this bazaar during the week.

Lieut. Douglas L. Weart, O.E., who is attending the School for Engineers at this reservation, with Mrs. Weart, is living at the Northumberland in the city. Lieutenant Weart's sister, Miss Edna Weart, of Chicago, is now their house guest and Mrs. Weart has been entertaining in compliment to Miss Weart. On March 21 an afternoon bridge party was enjoyed when Mesdames Tasker H. Bliss, Mason M. Patrick, Gustave R. Lukesh, Robert S. A. Dougherty, Clarence H. Knight,

James G. B. Lampert, Alvin L. Barber, Mrs. Tyler, Misses Eleanor Bliss, Mary Wingate and Mrs. McClelland Chase were Mrs. Weart's guests. Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, O.E., with his fiancée, Miss Mary Regina Irwin, was given a handsome dinner party on March 22 at the Army and Navy Club. The hosts were the parents of Miss Irwin, Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin. Members of the bridal party who are in the city now were guests, with others, Miss Helen McCumber and Miss Minna Blair, with Lieuts. Alfred L. Ganahl and Harrison Brand, Jr., were among the party. The marriage will occur April 16.

Col. and Mrs. Mason M. Patrick were honor guests at a dinner given on March 21 by Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton at Fort Myer. Mr. and Mrs. Reeside entertained at dinner on March 21 at the Chevy Chase Club for Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith.

The School for Cooks and Bakers, with Capt. Will H. Point, Q.M., as officer in charge, was formally opened at this post on March 23. Everything is in readiness as soon as the scholars are detailed. The bakery is now supplying the entire post with splendid bread.

The ladies asked to meet Miss Weart by Mrs. Douglas L. Weart on Thursday were Mesdames Bettina, Kelton, Holcombe, Brown, Waddell, Misses Clark and Helen McCumber. Bridge was played.

It is expected that the eight officers who returned to their interrupted studies at the School of Engineers at this reservation in January will complete their course about April 15. They are Lieuts. Brehon B. Somervell, Ernest F. Miller, Douglas L. Weart, William F. Tompkins, Paul A. Hodgson, Thomas B. Larkin, Edwin C. Kelton and Layson E. Atkins.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 25, 1917.

The Current Events Class was to have ended Monday, March 11, but Miss Smith has consented to come out for four more lectures. Captain Goodwin arrived Wednesday and has moved into quarters formerly occupied by Captain Graham. Major Powell, M.C., returned Monday from Connecticut and received orders Thursday to proceed to Georgia for duty with the militia. Mrs. Sumner served tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. Knauss, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Dickman. Major and Mrs. Herron left Friday for Asheville, N.C., where Major Herron will inspect militia. Col. and Mrs. Dickman, Mrs. Thibault and Mrs. Knauss were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barry Friday evening.

Col. and Mrs. Dickman are being congratulated on the birth of a grandson, Joseph Lawrence Dickman, born in Tampa, Fla., March 23.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., March 12, 1917.

The residence of Mr. F. W. La Forge, resident engineer, was slightly damaged by fire, originating from a defective flue. The fire was extinguished by the troops of the garrison.

Major H. B. Ferguson, O.E., was a guest of Major and Mrs. R. L. Carmichael Monday. Major Ferguson and Major Carmichael are classmates. Mrs. F. W. La Forge left Wednesday for Fort Monroe for a short visit with her daughter, Mrs. Seaman. Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Crissy had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Bonnycastle and Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker.

Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Mould had supper Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Trotter, Crissy, Garrett, Wertenbaker, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jane Carmichael and Lieutenants Teter and Mittelstaedt. Capt. and Mrs. Mould had dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Carmichael and Capt. and Mrs. Bonnycastle.

Capt. Sebring C. McGill, lately assigned to these defenses, reported Saturday. Captain McGill will be stationed at Fort Terry. Lieut. Philip Overstreet, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the 4th Company, has received his commission as second lieutenant of infantry. Lieutenant Overstreet left Sunday for his home, to await orders.

Miss Jane Carmichael spent the week-end with her parents, Major and Mrs. Carmichael.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., March 26, 1917.

Mrs. Otterbach, of Washington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Gagen. The officers of the Seneca gave a dinner on Tuesday on board ship for Misses Quinton and Simpson and Lieutenants Gaugler and Aurand. Those going out later to dance were Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Humbert, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Dodson, Miss Phillips; Captain Bradley, Lieutenants Simpson, Kimball, Young, Borden and Bandholtz. On Thursday Mrs. Miles entertained at bridge for Mesdames Berry, Sommers, Coulter, Gagen, Otterbach, Barnes, Quinton, Dodson, Swan, Aurand, Gaugler, Humbert and Misses Quinton, Simpson, Grayley and Phillips. Prizes were won by Mesdames Humbert, Swan and Barnes.

On Thursday, after dancing at the Brick House, Mrs. Dodson entertained with a chafing-dish supper for Misses Grayley, Simpson, Phillips and Quinton, Mesdames Berry, Humbert, Swan, Barnes, Aurand and Gaugler and for Lieutenants Humbert, Gaugler, Aurand and Spaulding. Lieut. Young, Simpson, Kimball, Bandholtz, Benham and Smith. Mesdames Berry and Swan presided at the chafing-dishes.

Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton spent the week-end in New York. On Sunday Miss Simpson had tea for Mr. Sullivan, of Philadelphia; Mesdames Quinton, Aurand and Gaugler, Miss Quinton and Lieutenants Quinton, Simpson, Aurand, Gaugler, Benham and Smith. Lieutenant Smith, of the Seneca, was dinner guest of Mrs. Quinton on Monday. Mrs. Swan entertained the Bowling Club on Monday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 26, 1917.

Mrs. James L. Kelly, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. Brants Mayer, Graydon avenue, has returned to her home in Boston.

Damages of one cent were awarded by the jury to the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company in the recent suit brought by the U.S. Government to condemn certain property used by this railroad as right of way, and needed by the Government in the Fort Storey construction at Cape Henry. This clears the way for the actual building of Fort Storey and as soon as the Norfolk Southern prepares estimates and plans for the building of the new railroad right of way they will be submitted to Col. James P. Jervey, U.S.A., engineer in charge of the work, and when he approves them work will proceed.

Little Miss Mary Calvert Truxton had a birthday party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Truxton, Tuesday. Her guests were little Misses Kelly, Priest, Dillard, Walke, Burroughs, Tucker, Wright, Davis, Clarice Cooke, Dabney, Royster, Ward, Bell, Bruce, White, Tunstall, Lewis, Kintner, Page, Maxfield and Daniels, of Lynchburg; Masters Chauncey Shackford, Jr., Wainwright, Cooke, Parks, Mann, Licklider, Mann, Witt, Hubbard, Lea, Cooke, Bowden, Parks and Tayloe, of Albemarle county, Va.

Mrs. Franklin D. Karnes had a card party Thursday for Mesdames George W. Wallace, of Washington; Ashton Jones, Charles C. Ross, A. Brown, C. J. Andrews, Guy Ewing and Lily Baird Leigh. Mrs. Allen M. Cook had a bridge party Thursday for her guest, Miss Mary Boykin, of Baltimore. Pay Dir. W. W. Galt was the guest of his sister, Miss Annie Galt, at Williamsburg, Va., last week.

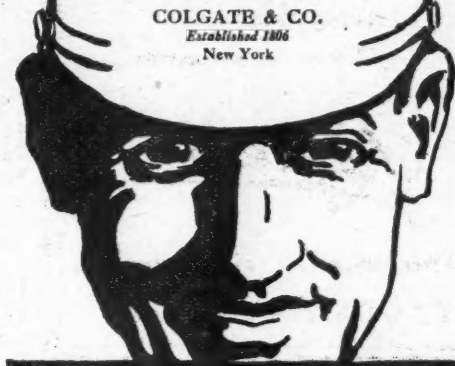
Mr. and Mrs. John Urquhart had a card party Wednesday for Mrs. Franklin D. Karnes, Mrs. George W. Wallace, Constr. and Mrs. Border, Miss Ruth Shaw, of California, Mr. Herman Allen and Dr. Frank Hancock.

Constr. Harry G. Knox had a dinner at the Country Club

COLGATE'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE

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on Saturday for Constr. and Mrs. Border, Constr. and Mrs. Yates and Miss Ruth Shaw, of California. Miss Bertha Scott left last week to be the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin. Mrs. Morton L. Deyo spent the week-end with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham R. Mayo, Jr., at their cottage, Virginia Beach. Mrs. Stuart E. Barber has returned to her home in Graydon avenue after spending some time in Cuba and New York. Pay Insp. M. M. Ramsay is a guest at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's, Freemason street. Mrs. Sidney S. Schuyler, of Plainfield, N.J., is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, Jr. Lieut. and Mrs. Preston B. Haines are guests at Mrs. Dawson McCormick's.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William N. McKelvey and Misses Lucy and Elizabeth McKelvey are guests at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Bute street. Mrs. A. E. Watson and little daughter are guests of Mrs. Watson's parents, Col. and Mrs. H. J. Gallagher, Governors Island.

WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Washington, D.C., March 27, 1917.

A number of attractive parties are being given for Miss Lejeune, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lejeune, whose wedding to Lieut. James Blair Glennon, U.S.N., son of the Commandant of the navy yard and Mrs. Glennon, will take place in the near future. Mrs. John Howard Hoover entertained at a luncheon for Miss Lejeune in the Hoover home in the navy yard on Tuesday. The enclosed porch of the Hoover quarters was transformed into a Japanese garden, where the forty-two young people enjoyed a wonderful spring afternoon. Mrs. Charles H. T. Lowndes, wife of Medical Director Lowndes, U.S.N., entertained on Tuesday at a bridge-tea for Mrs. Frank A. Braistead, wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Hoover entertained at a dinner in the navy yard on Wednesday. At the regular dinner-dance at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday a large party was given by Comdr. and Mrs. William Manning Irwin for their daughter, Miss Irwin; and Lieut. T. B. Larkin, U.S.A., whose wedding will take place on April 16.

The many friends of Admiral and Mrs. William Brownson are giving them a very warm welcome on their return from a winter in Honolulu and California. Admiral and Mrs. Brownson are registered at the Shoreham Hotel.

NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., March 27, 1917.

Comdr. and Mrs. David F. Sellers gave a tea Sunday at their residence on Everett street for officers of the Naval War College and their wives. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. A. Dawes entertained at dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sadler. Comdr. and Mrs. C. D. Stearns were also dinner hosts on Saturday.

Nine officers of the War College class have been detached since Friday and departed immediately. Most of the rest of the class have been straightening out their affairs recently and are packed and ready for the call. Those already detached are Capt. Philip Andrews, George F. Cooper, H. F. Bryan, Ashley H. Robertson and Comdr. L. B. de Steiguer. These officers all go as chiefs of staff to commandants of five different districts. To-day Lieut. Comdrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, W. J. Giles, R. A. Dawes and L. P. Treadwell were detached.

The Naval Reserve office continues to be the busiest place in the district. With Lieut. William B. Decker scouring the district and addressing various bodies in the interest of recruiting, enrolments are coming in rapidly, averaging fifty a day. About a hundred students from Princeton University arrived Monday, and almost without exception applied for and were assigned to active duty by Comdr. R. Z. Johnston at the training station. Included among the Princeton boys was Captain Hogg, a former Princeton football leader, and six members of last year's football team. The first woman to enroll appeared Saturday and has been assigned to clerical work. She is Miss Elizabeth Harry, of Newport. At a military demonstration in Providence on Saturday, Newport contributed its share in the interest of recruiting. The apprentice seamen brigade from the training station and the naval hospital ambulance, equipped as a recruiting automobile, were features of the procession.

The efforts of the local chapter of the Red Cross to secure its quota of 1,000 members is meeting with success beyond all expectations. While the time for joining officially closed Saturday night, the good work has continued and is going to reach the 3,000 mark. Saturday night exactly 2,502 names had been subscribed—one in every ten people. Newport has done its part; how well will remain for returns from other cities to show.

Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce celebrated his ninetieth birthday Sunday. The Navy Department as represented at Newport took official recognition of the fact by sending a battalion of men from the training station to his home to pay him respect in a formal way. The Admiral, surrounded by members of his family, received the courtesies standing on his piazza. The party took along a rear admiral's flag, and the battalion, commanded by Lieut. John Borland, when the colors were in front of the Admiral, swung into line, presented arms and ruffles were sounded. A few selections were played by the band, and then the command was marched past with the boys singing "Nancy Lee." The Admiral was visibly affected by this tribute of affection, which was arranged by Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, commanding officer of the training station. During the afternoon the Admiral received, and practically all of the official naval family called to do the "father of the War College" and one of the leading promoters of the naval training service honor.

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to the fleet, the number of apprentice seamen under training continues to grow. There are to-day over a thousand under training, 189 in the yeoman school, 54 in the commissary school, 170 in the hospital corps school, and 76 in the bugle and signal schools, a total of 2,218 on the training station.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1917.

Mrs. Garrett K. Davis entertained at bridge on Saturday for Mrs. Vroom, Mrs. Roscoe Davis, Mesdames Parr, Robnett, Leedom, Hand, Kessler, Keyes, Fernald, Luby, Smith and Haynes. Mrs. Ralph L. Shepard and Little Ralph, Jr., who have been spending the past several months with Captain Shepard in Santo Domingo, Haiti, has returned to the States. She is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Fred Melvin, in Newport News, Va., before returning to her home, 2525 South Twenty-first street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Charles T. Blackburn entertained at a series of bridge parties the past week for Mesdames Ryan, Owens, Norton, Strait, Cochran, Hand, Rasin, Luby, Court, Ducey, Standford, Denig, Halford, Goss and Misses Emilie E. Owens and Janet Crose. Miss Katherine Cook, of Erie, Pa., guest of Lieut. Comdr. Mrs. Chester Hand, has returned home. Miss Margaret A. Gray, who has been spending the past six weeks cruising in Southern waters, returned to her home, 2523 South Twentieth street, on Wednesday.

Asst. Naval Constr. Jerome Hunsaker delivered an interesting talk at Franklin Institute on Thursday night on "Airplanes." Mrs. Eugene Ryan entertained at bridge on Tuesday; there were seven tables. Mrs. Henry H. Porter is spending some time with her parents near Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Logan Feland, who has been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Barnett in Washington, D.C., has returned to her home in the navy yard. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Steele, U.S.M.C., and Miss Steele are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Troth in Wayne, Pa., prior to moving into their new abode at the navy yard. The Commandant and Mrs. Robert L. Russell have had as their guest for a few days Mrs. Henry Spooner, of Boston.

Mrs. Clarence Gulbranson has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. George S. Gillespie, 4939 Locust street, and is entertaining Miss Gertrude Royle, of Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Charles O'Leary is convalescing from a severe attack of tonsillitis at her home, 2134 Shunk street. Mrs. Arthur B. Owens and Miss Emilie E. Owens have as their guest Mrs. Spencer E. Dickinson, wife of Paymaster Dickinson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Lowry B. Stephenson, who has been at the home of her parents for a few months, expects to return directly after Easter to Portsmouth, N.H., where Lieutenant Stephenson is stationed. Mrs. Allan J. Chantry, Jr., entertained at dinner Sunday for Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Vinton Stahl and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Dudley.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, 1917.

Mrs. Eugene D. Ryan, wife of Pay Director Ryan, entertained at lunch on Tuesday for Mrs. Henry Spooner, of Boston, guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert L. Russell. Others present were Mesdames Russell, Moses, Robinson, of Atlanta, Ga.; Luby, Waller, Jones, Evans and O'Leary. Mrs. Henry Potter, who has been visiting her parents near Savannah, Ga., has returned to her home, 2130 Shunk street, and has as her guest her niece, Miss Kinzey.

Mrs. Samuel J. Zeigler, Jr., whose husband, Naval Constructor Zeigler, is attached to the Boston Yard, is spending a fortnight with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Marburg, in West Philadelphia. Mrs. Charles L. Brand, 2518 South Twenty-second street, entertained in honor of Mrs. Ernest Pace at auction on Tuesday. Playing were Mesdames Andrews, Carter, Hand, Keyes, Davis, Robnett, Zeigler, Bailey, Porter, Church, Potter, Thacher, Levin, Wilson, Fernald, Watrous, Haynes, Court, Miss Kinzey and Miss Smith.

Miss Janet Crose, daughter of Captain Crose, entertained at bridge in honor of her guest, Miss Anne Foster, of Norfolk. Playing were Miss Emilie E. Owens, Mesdames George P. Rose, C. T. Blackburn, David F. Ducey and Beatrice McCarty, of New York. Mrs. Homer H. Norton is spending a few days at the Montague, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Paymr. and Mrs. George R. Crapo are stopping with Mrs. Simons at 2515 South Lambert street. A reception and review was tendered Commandant Robert L. Russell by the Wanamaker Commercial Institute on Monday evening at the Wanamaker Armory.

Mrs. David F. Ducey entertained at cards for Mesdames Ryan, Sandford, McClung, Blackburn, Cochran, Watrous, Porter, Court, Rasin, Kunzig, Hand, Goss, Haines, Crose, Davis and Vroom.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 24, 1917.

The 1st Colorado Cavalry, N.G., arrived March 20, and the Colorado Infantry arrived March 21 for demobilization and are quartered in the Artillery garrison.

Mr. McGrath, of Denver, was host at a beautiful dinner at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne on St. Patrick's day for Mesdames Schillerstrom, Myer and Wiegandstein, and Lieutenant Silvester, of Fort Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bristol and Mr. John Boyd, of Cheyenne. Major and Mrs. Smoke and Miss Susie Smoke are spending a few days in Denver. Grand opera is an attraction there this week. Captain Moffatt, Wyoming N.G., died at the post hospital March 20, following an operation. Mrs. Moffatt arrived from Wheatland, Wyo., a

few days ago. The sympathy of the garrison is extended. Capt. A. W. Lane, on duty here as a mustering officer, has been on the sick list this week.

An epidemic of scarlet fever in Cheyenne has caused the schools, theater, etc., to be closed. This is the second time this year that the school children of Fort D. A. Russell have been compelled to stay within the limits of the garrison; a measles quarantine of long duration was lifted but a short time ago.

Major and Mrs. S. A. Smoke entertained at a large bridge party on Thursday night. The entire garrison and numerous city friends were invited. Mrs. W. F. Sharp, of the garrison, and Judge Matson, of Cheyenne, were the prize-winners.

PORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 22, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift entertained with supper Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thompson. Lieut. V. P. Irwin left Friday for Denver, where he will visit his sister, and will then proceed to San Francisco and sail on the April transport for his new station, Honolulu.

Mrs. John T. Kennedy gave a tea for Mrs. Olney Danielson, Mrs. G. B. Pritchard, Mrs. F. W. O'Donnell, Mrs. I. P. Swift, Mrs. J. C. Donnelly and Miss Awel. Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thompson. The Misses Fanny and Nina Crawford, assisted by their sister, Mrs. Harry Pierce, entertained with a supper-dance St. Patrick's evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. I. P. Swift, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Elmer and Capt. T. S. Martin, of the garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Miss Hazel Poland, Mr. Van Birch, Mr. W. Miller and Dr. Herman Barkman, of town. Mrs. T. R. Rivers and her daughter, Myra, have returned from a visit in Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City.

This morning Dr. Schrader, dental surgeon, was found in an unconscious condition on the hills north of the post. Dr. Schrader was out riding and in some way was thrown from his mount. The horse returned to the stable, but it was supposed that it had been turned loose to go there. The Doctor lay outdoors all night and when found was suffering from a fractured hip.

Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers was supper guest of Mrs. Lewis Brown and Mrs. Lee. Mrs. O'Donnell, Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mrs. Bolton Elmer and Mrs. Clarence Lininger were tea guests of Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mrs. C. A. Hatfield, from Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. M. Merchant, from New York, are house guests of Mrs. B. T. Merchant.

Mrs. J. E. Stewart gave a tea for Mesdames Rivers, Hatfield, Merchant, Weaver, Elmer, Turner, Reed, Walters, Robbins, Swift, Brown, Montgomery, Patten, Kennedy, Merchant, Lininger, Flint, Powers and Donnelly. Lieut. H. N. Flint has left for Fort Wayne, Ill., to act as mustering out officer.

Mrs. Reed, from Wakefield, Kas., is house guest of Mrs. J. E. Hewett. Mrs. Claude Hunt had bridge and tea for Mesdames Hatfield, Weaver, Merchant, Patten, Donnelly, Turner, Flint, Merchant and Miss Nell Hunt. Mrs. H. R. Richmond has undergone a serious operation and everyone is pleased to know she is rapidly recovering. Mrs. H. N. Flint gave a luncheon for Mesdames Pritchard, Donnelly, Hewett, Reed and Patten.

The Ohio Infantry regiment has arrived from El Paso. The men have taken quarters in the Cavalry post. The regiment numbers sixty-two officers and 785 enlisted men. The following Regular officers have arrived from their different stations to act as mustering out officers with the Ohio regiment: Capt. J. L. Topham, Capt. L. W. Caffey, Lieut. T. J. Harden, Dr. C. T. King, M.C., and Major A. C. Miller, M.C. Mrs. C. A. Hatfield, Mrs. A. M. Merchant and Mrs. B. T. Merchant were dinner guests of Mrs. Clarence Lininger.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 25, 1917.

Mrs. E. R. Spence, of Milwaukee, arrived on Monday for a short visit with her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Morton. Mrs. Morton entertained at a bridge-tea on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Spence and Miss Marjorie Spence. Guests included all the ladies of the post and additional friends from St. Louis. The prizes were won by Mesdames Rice, Spence, Sampson, Everitt and Miss Marjorie Wood.

Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel were hosts at a Welsh rabbit party after the movie serial "Patria" on Tuesday for Mrs. Baker, Misses Turner, Spence, Irwin, Wood, Read, Major Pipes, Dr. McBeath and Messrs. Morton, McCammon and Carson. Mrs. W. W. McCammon, Jr., had a game of bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Wood, Stodter and Cowin, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Harris joining for tea.

Miss Marjorie Wood had tea on Wednesday for Misses Read, Irwin, Spence and Turner. Capt. A. W. Gullion, Inf., recently mustered out as a colonel of Kentucky Militia, is at Jefferson Barracks waiting to take recruits to the border and join his regiment.

Before the annual hop on Friday Major and Mrs. Freeman were hosts at supper for Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall, Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel, Miss Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker and Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt. The hop committee has decided to put two ladies in charge of each hop hereafter, Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. McCammon scoring a success the first Friday night.

Miss Josephine Irwin entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Misses Margaret Read, Marjorie Wood, Marjorie Spence, Cameron Turner, of the post, and Miss Marion Smith, of St. Louis. Miss Katherine Kennedy, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. James M. Kennedy, celebrated her thirteenth birthday anniversary March 26 with a party, to which all the other post children were bidden.

Mrs. Frank N. Chilton, with her daughters, Lois and Frances, left on Sunday for a fortnight's visit at her home in Kansas City.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., March 20, 1917.

Hon. Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Russia and to Austria-Hungary, and Mrs. Tower and their daughter were guests at a luncheon at the Cristobal café Tuesday, at which were also present Col. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neil, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Sebrge, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Davidson and Miss Caperton. Mrs. Tower presented the colors at the review of the 21st Infantry at the exposition grounds that afternoon.

The San Diego Exposition was host to the two battalions of the 21st Infantry at the tractor field on Wednesday, when a barbecue was the big feature of the day. Medals were presented to all the members of the band attached to the 21st.

Congressman William Kettner, of the San Diego district, returned to this city from Washington a few days ago with a party of his fellow-sons, including Congressmen L. B. Padgett, L. B. Butler, E. W. Roberts, T. L. Rubey, C. H. Dillon, Congressman-elect H. Z. Osborne, C. A. Fowler, of the Navy League, of New York, and E. S. Theall, clerk of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, and the wives of a number of the members of the party. They have visited the Aeronautical School on North Island, the fortifications at Fort Rosecrans, the site of the proposed marine base, and other points. An official visit was made to Admiral Caperton, a luncheon was given at the Cristobal café, and a dinner at Hotel del Coronado.

An effort is being made by local organizations to have the authorities at Washington continue Col. William A. Glassford, U.S.A., on the active list following April 11, when he reaches the age of retirement. The project has also been endorsed by commercial bodies throughout the state, and civic and scientific bodies in various parts of the country are working for the same object, it is stated.


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C.A.C., N.G.C., has been appointed assistant adjutant general of the state and left to-day to assume his new duties. Last evening he was the guest of honor at a farewell banquet tendered him by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 5th and 8th Companies, C.A.C.

Lieut. A. J. U.S.A., in charge of the coast fortification construction at Fort Rosecrans and Fort MacArthur, is at the U.S. Grant Hotel.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 21, 1917.

Mrs. P. H. Fretz, accompanied only by two of her little children and a girl friend from Berkeley, left here in her car last Thursday for Santa Barbara, to join her mother and sister, who are spending the early spring there. Although the trip is one to tax the nerves of a man, Mrs. Fretz made it without an incident to mar its pleasure. She will be away several weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Van Lear Kirkman have returned from their honeymoon and have taken apartments at the Charles, Vallejo. Their marriage was an event of a few weeks ago in San Francisco. Miss Dorothy Bennett returned Saturday from a visit to Menlo Park. Mrs. F. M. Bennett left Monday for a two months' visit to her mother in Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Duvell entertained at dinner at Yerba Buena last week for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. K. Shoup, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. Murphy and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Veazie. Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam entertained at luncheon aboard the U.S.S. Pueblo in San Francisco last week for Max Tams, of Chicago, an authority on international law.

Mrs. S. H. Lawton and children returned on last week's transport from Honolulu, where Lieutenant Lawton is attached to the St. Louis. On the way up from San Francisco on the tug Mrs. Lawton was taken seriously ill and was removed immediately upon arrival here to the home of her sister, Mrs. E. G. Morsell, where she is now convalescing. P. A. Surg. and Mrs. W. L. Mann, Jr., who have been at Guam, also came on the transport. Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawne and Capt. and Mrs. William Small motored to San Francisco and San Jose for the week-end. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell spent the week-end in Oakland, going down in their car.

Mesdames F. M. Bennett, E. Johnson, H. A. Jones, Emma Whitmore, R. E. Pope, J. O. Gawne, R. B. Hilliard, T. J. J. See and Leo Sahm were entertained by Mrs. W. H. Toaz at cards this week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Rupert Herron, of Los Angeles.

Three children's parties have been given this week. Aboard the York Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. Perrill entertained for their eight-year-old daughter; P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell gave a party for their six-year-old son, and Pay Insp. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham entertained at their home for their young daughter, Katherine, who celebrated her fourteenth birthday anniversary.

Mrs. L. S. Shapley is expected to arrive on the June transport on a visit to her brother and sister, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, with whom her two children are making their home since her departure for the Philippines. Commander Shapley, who left here to become captain of the yard at Olongapo, has recently been assigned to the Brooklyn, on the Asiatic Station.

The revenue cutter Bear came up to the yard last week and will remain here for extensive repairs. It is expected that the activity at this yard will be increased with the award here of twenty submarine chasers for construction. It is confidently expected that Mare Island will be ordered to construct at least twenty of these high power boats, with the probability that she will turn out even more.

The new \$175,000 barracks building for the marines, which has been under course of construction for a year or more, is now completed and the men will vacate their tent city next week to take possession of their new quarters. Owing to the large number of recruits sent here, however, it is believed that it will only be a short time before the tents will again be needed.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., March 12, 1917.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Wells entertained at dinner Friday, complimentary to Surg. and Mrs. R. G. Davis and Miss Mary Wells. The dinner was followed by a box at the Dream Theater in Bremerton, where they were joined by Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel. Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory left on Monday for Washington for special duty with the Navy Department in connection with the building of the new yards for the ammunition ship to be built at this yard and the future development of the Puget Sound station. Mr. Gregory will be in the East for several weeks and expects to visit his family at Norfolk, Va. The younger children are residing with Mr. Gregory's aged mother and his sister at that place. The twin daughters will graduate from Simmons College at Boston this summer, and the next daughter is a student at Wellesley. The family has now been separated for two years, and the reunion will be a most happy one.

Paymr. and Mrs. J. Hornberger entertained at cards on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Paymaster Col. and Mrs. E. A. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Capt. Arthur McArthur and Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset entertained at dinner on Thursday, honoring Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Coontz, Mrs. J. S. Graham entertained at a knitting party Friday for Mesdames Duncan, Taylor, Fisher, Munger, Davis and Baker. Capt. and



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Mrs. Robert E. Coonts were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Green in Seattle on Friday.

Col. and Mrs. Constantine M. Perkins gave a dinner on Saturday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Coonts, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Capt. and Mrs. T. D. Barber. Mrs. J. M. Moss was hostess at bridge on Wednesday for Mesdames Coonts, Wentworth, Davis, Manger, Taylor, Swearingen, Waddington, La Motte, Ely, Hornberger, Corn, Wyman, Brown and Chew.

Mrs. H. E. Burkes was hostess at bridge on Thursday at the home of her mother, Mrs. Harlow, in Bremerton. Playing were Mesdames Wettengel, Wentworth, Duncan, Thompson, Fisher, Davis, Perkins, Manning, Chew, Geiger, Swearingen, Moss and Harlow. Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. Wentworth were hosts at dinner on Sunday for Surg. and Mrs. Hoyt, Surg. and Mrs. Ely, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory and Miss White. Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Davis entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth and Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary. Little Miss Elizabeth Barber entertained at a four o'clock dinner on Saturday, celebrating her seventh birthday anniversary. There were six little guests. Paymr. and Mrs. J. R. Hornberger entertained at cards the evening of March 3 for Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Paymaster Col. and Mrs. Colhoun, Dr. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. A. McArthur and Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Griswold. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt entertained at cards, with a buffet supper, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lacy, Mrs. Larimer, Miss Colhoun, Paymr. J. A. Colhoun, Dr. and Mrs. Ely, Lieut. Comdr. Griswold, Mrs. Stiles, Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Naval Constr. W. W. Webster and Mrs. E. A. Perkins.

Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Ely were hosts at dinner on Saturday, complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Mrs. A. J. Geiger entertained with a box party at the Orpheum Theater in Seattle Monday afternoon for Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Mrs. F. T. Chew, and Mrs. Walter Smith, of Fort Ward. Master Richard Ely entertained six little playmates Saturday afternoon in celebration of his third birthday anniversary.

PORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 24, 1917.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing left San Antonio on Friday on another inspection tour of the border. He was accompanied by Col. Malvern H. Barnum, his chief of staff, and Lieut. James L. Collins, his aid. This is the third trip that General Pershing has made to the border districts within the past few weeks. He is making a careful survey of the entire river patrol, studying conditions and arrangements of the organizations of the Regular Army. The party will go direct to El Paso and Westward as far as Yuma, Ariz., returning in about two weeks.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, commander of the new 1st Provisional Division, who will hereafter make his headquarters in San Antonio, arrived Tuesday from Brownsville and went directly to his new quarters at Camp Wilson. Several of the staff went with General Parker to Camp Wilson, while Col. J. D. Davis, Major J. L. Knowlton and Major W. C. Babcock registered at the St. Anthony Hotel.

Major and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis left Wednesday for Washington, where Major Foulis is now stationed. Capt. Townsend F. Dodd has succeeded Major Foulis as chief aviation officer of the Southern Department. With Major Foulis in Washington, familiar with the plans for the creation of the Army's greatest flying center in this city and in a position to expedite matters in connection with the work, it is thought that the permanent post will materialize rapidly. Captain Dodd is in sympathy with his plans and they have been working together to build up an adequate corps. Twenty-four airplanes have been already received from Eastern factories and work on the hangars on the new aviation field is proceeding.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum and Miss Shug C. Reaume will be at home after Monday at the St. Paul Apartments, 1225 Ogden street. Mrs. K. Pershing and Miss Helen Ferguson, guests of Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, have left for their home in Kansas City. Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips was hostess to the young married ladies' Five Hundred Club during the week, when prizes were taken by Mrs. Allen Barnes, Mrs. J. W. Goode and Mrs. D. Girard Fraser. At the dinner-dance at the Travis Club on Monday Major G. W. Helms entertained a party of twelve; Capt. Thomas S. Bowen had a party of twelve; Col. George M. Dunn entertained twenty guests; Col. P. S. Halloran had twelve guests; Lieutenant McClannahan had a party of four, and Capt. R. J. West had four guests.

Mrs. Harris L. Roberts, of El Paso, and Mrs. E. J. McCullough, of Houston, are visiting Mrs. Sarah Eager. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavenaugh have left on a visit for the East for ten days.

The farewell dance given by the officers of the 1st Alabama Cavalry at the 19th Infantry post gymnasium Friday was one of the prettiest affairs held in San Antonio in some time. More than 300 guests were present, and the evening was extended. John J. Pershing and his staff, Brig. Gen. H. A. Greene and his staff, officers of the Southern Department headquarters, the 19th Infantry, 37th Infantry, 3d Field Artillery, 3d Cavalry, 7th Field Artillery and to many civilians of San Antonio. Col. R. E. Steiner and his fellow-officers decided to show their appreciation in this manner to the friends they had made during their short stay in Camp Wilson.

Dr. William L. Hart entertained Monday with a luncheon on board the medical car at Camp Wilson. His guests included Misses Adelaide Lewis, L. Glass, Virginia Glass, Katherine Wynn, Octavia Bullis, Margaret Wilkins, Lieuts. Falkner Heard, B. R. Peyton, Arthur Harris and Newman. Mrs. William H. Smith entertained with a luncheon at the Wolf and Marx tea room for Mesdames Joseph F. Siler, Fred A. Cook, Paul A. Schule, Miss Lida Wilkins and Miss Margaret Wilkins. The party went to the matinee to see "Grumpy."

Mrs. Alfred P. Upshur entertained with a luncheon for Mesdames Noyes, Maynard, Misses Noyes, Garrett and Margaret Wilkins. Mrs. Ford Richardson entertained with two tables of auction bridge Tuesday. Prizes were awarded to Miss Wilkins and Miss Waltz. Mrs. William A. Cavenaugh entertained Thursday with two tables of bridge. Miss Clara Hogue, of El Paso, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Howard L. Laubach.

Capt. Robert H. Willis and Capt. Thomas S. Bowen entertained at dinner at the Travis Club in honor of Major and Mrs. B. D. Foulis. Mrs. James D. Fife entertained with several tables of bridge during the week. Mrs. Lea Feigler is at the Menger Hotel with her cousin, Miss Lea of Philadelphia, for a fortnight's visit. Her son, Lieut. George Lea Feigler, expects to join them soon. Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton have located at 215 East Craig place for the summer.

The 1st Alabama Cavalry entrained at Camp Wilson on Tuesday for Montgomery, Ala., to be mustered out of Federal service. Col. R. E. Steiner visited General Pershing and asked that the regiment be allowed to remain in service for sixty days longer and that they might "hike" back to Alabama so that the men might benefit from the training. General Pershing, pleased with the spirit of the Guardsmen, wired Washington for the approval of the War Department. The regiment was disappointed to receive word that it would be impossible for the War Department to make exception for the Alabama outfit.

Past polo was seen in the practice program of the Fort Sam Houston Polo Club on Sunday afternoon. Two games were played between picked teams, which only in a general way represented any organization, for the line-ups were mixed. A team composed of officers from the 3d Cavalry defeated the 7th Field Artillery team 5 to 1. In the same game the Staff team, using Lieutenant Allen, of the 14th Cavalry, at No. 2, won from the 3d Cavalry second four, 6 to minus 13-4. In the first game four periods were played, while five comprised the second encounter.

Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., at Fort Sam Houston, in company with other officers, yesterday made a trip to Leon Springs to witness demonstrations of various kinds of caterpillar tractors in the handling of pontoon bridges. This method of transporting the pontoon bridges is new to the U.S. Army and further test will be made here in the near future, before any decision is reached by the Army officials as to their practicability. The tests yesterday were very successful, according to Colonel Langfitt. The most rugged

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country possible was chosen as the scene of the operations and the tractors accomplished their work with ease. Experiments will be made in rainy weather and under the most adverse conditions, in order to determine just what is the best method of handling the moving of these bridges.

Requirements for admission by civilians to the Officers' Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army have been modified by order of the War Department. Col. G. H. Cameron, in charge of the Reserve Corps and civilian training in the Southern Department has received notice from Washington of the changes that have been prescribed in the methods of examination. Applicants for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been notified to appear at the first meeting of the board of officers appointed at Fort Sam Houston to conduct the examinations. Night sessions also will be held for the convenience of working men who cannot get to the post during the day.

Mrs. Charles G. Starr and her committee packed books for the soldiers Saturday at the Menger Hotel, with five boxes as the result. Mrs. G. Carle sent in a box ready packed, which was sent to the detention camp at Fort Sam Houston, the captain in charge requesting that the men be given some reading matter. Col. M. L. Ireland donated fifteen boxes. Mrs. Starr requests that all who have books and magazines send them in, as letters are being received constantly requesting that reading matter continue.

WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 24, 1917.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing arrived in El Paso on Sunday evening for the ceremonies attendant on the presentation of a gold medal to him by the Legislature of New Mexico. Governor W. E. Lindsey, of New Mexico, accompanied by his family and his official staff and many prominent citizens of the state, arrived from Santa Fe on Monday morning. In the afternoon General Pershing and staff, Governor W. E. Lindsey and staff, Mrs. Lindsey and the scores of New Mexico citizens and their wives were guests of honor at a review and polo game between picked teams of Army players. The review was held after the polo game and consisted of the entire Cavalry division, under command of Gen. Eben Swift, and the Artillery brigade, of which the New Mexico battery is a part, under command of Gen. E. St. John Greble. Guests of Brig. Gen. George Bell were Gen. José Murguía, commander of the Carranza military at Juarez, and Gen. Pablo Gonzalez and their staff officers. The Mexican officers were presented to General Pershing by General Bell. At the luncheon at the 5th Field Artillery camp, given by the New Mexico battery, Senator Thomas B. Catron, of New Mexico, made a patriotic speech and later addressed the men of the battery.

At six o'clock the distinguished visitors were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McNary at a dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel, some seventy-five being present. After dinner the entire party motored to the Country Club, where the presentation of the medal was made to General Pershing by Governor Lindsey. The ceremonies were held on the steps of the club building and were by invitation only. In the receiving line were General Pershing, Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Governor and Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, of New Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McNary, Judge and Mrs. W. A. Hawkins, Chief Justice Richard H. Hanna, of New Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Happer, Justice and Mrs. F. J. Parker, of Las Cruces; Capt. Charles De Bremond and Col. and Mrs. E. C. Abbott. The medal is very handsome, of solid gold, studded with diamonds. After the ceremonies dancing was enjoyed until midnight to music furnished by the regimental band of the 8th Cavalry.

Col. Charles T. Manover, 5th Art., is out again after being confined to his home for a week with grip. Chaplain John T. Axton and family left on Tuesday for Fort Leavenworth, to make their home. Chaplain Axton was recently promoted to a major and put in charge of the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth. Major Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. James L. Collins, left El Paso on Tuesday evening for New Mexico and Arizona. An informal reception of the officers of the district was held by General Pershing on Tuesday.

The 17th U.S. Infantry, under command of Col. Charles R. Noyes, left El Paso on Tuesday morning over the Southern Pacific Railroad for Georgia, where part of it will be stationed at Fort Oglethorpe and the other half at Fort McPherson. At both posts the U.S. troops will guard interned Germans. The 17th Infantry has been on the border for a long time and the men were delighted to get back to their former station in Georgia.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis will leave El Paso tomorrow for San Francisco, to sail early in April for station at Honolulu. Lieutenant Lewis has not yet entirely recovered from the accident of last month which resulted in a broken ankle. His departure has been delayed on account of it. Division military headquarters the first of the week announced the disappearance of Capt. Rodney E. Pierce, formerly commander of Battery A, Ohio Field Artillery. Captain Pierce, it is said, disappeared from his regiment several days prior to the departure of his regiment for home. No information has been discovered in regard to him.

Capt. Richmond Smith, 6th U.S. Inf., has gone to San Francisco on a short leave. The 1st Brigade headquarters of the Ohio N.G., under command of Gen. William V. McMaken, and the 6th Ohio Infantry left Monday for Fort Riley for muster out. The 1st Kentucky Infantry did not get off until late Monday.

Gen. William V. McMaken, commanding the 1st Ohio Bri-

gade, completed the thirty-eighth year of his service with the National Guard of Ohio while in El Paso.

Provost guards serving in the city were for the first time this week taken from Cavalry and Artillery regiments of the districts. Heretofore this work has been done entirely by Infantry soldiers of the Regulars and Militia.

The El Paso recruiting office reports that it has obtained more recruits the past month than its expected quota. One eye specialist and several aviators were among those recently enlisting. As all of the National Guardsmen will have left El Paso by March 25, the machine gun school has been ordered discontinued. Capt. William Simpson, 34th Inf., who has been the director, has returned to his company at Ruidosa, Texas, and his assistant, Lieut. J. J. Rogers, 34th Inf., has rejoined his regimental headquarters at Marfa, Texas.

On Wednesday the examinations of ten lieutenants of Cavalry for promotion to captaincies was concluded. These officers are George S. Patton, 7th Cav.; James R. Hill, 13th Cav.; R. C. Rodgers, truck train service, attached to 13th Cav.; Homer M. Groninger, S. M. Williams, S. L. Irwin, 11th Cav.; V. S. Foster, C. S. McNeill, 8th Cav.; Victor M. Whiteide, Claude Hunt, 13th Cav.

News was received in El Paso on Thursday that five El Paso firms were among those awarded contracts for bids on the building of cantonments for the Army at various points along the border. The firms were the Krakauer Zork and Moyer, the Hines Lumber Company, the El Paso Sash and Door Company, El Paso Brick Company, and Mosen-Dunnegan and Ryan. The cantonments will be built at El Paso, Columbus and Hachita, N.M.; Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Brownsville, San Benito and Laredo, Texas; Yuma and Nogales, Ariz. Over \$1,000,000 has been appropriated for the building of these cantonments.

Lieut. W. H. Simpson, aid to Gen. George Bell, was examined this week by the board at Fort Bliss for promotion to a captaincy. The 22d Infantry, formerly stationed in the El Paso District, is expected to pass through the city next week, en route to its new station at Governors Island, N.Y. The regiment has been doing border patrol duty at Nogales, Ariz., for two or more years. The 1st Kentucky Infantry left El Paso on Sunday night for Louisville, Ky., where it will be mustered from the Service. On Monday of this week Gen. George Bell and his staff officers were guests at a luncheon in Juarez, given in their honor by Gen. José Murguía, commander of the Carranza forces at Juarez.

Lieut. Reider Knock, 13th Pennsylvania Inf., lost \$170 and all of his papers and clothing one day last week when his tent was burned down. The fire occurred while the officer was absent from camp. The 33d Michigan Infantry left El Paso on Friday for home station to be mustered out.

The officers and ladies of the 8th Cavalry entertained with a regimental dinner-dance on Tuesday at the Officers' Club. Gen. Eben Swift, commander of the Cavalry division, was honor guest. Music was furnished by the regimental band of the 8th. Col. and Mrs. William D. Beach were present at the dinner. Colonel Beach has recently arrived from Washington and has relieved Col. John W. Heard of command of the garrison and regiment. Colonel Heard offered a toast to the new commander, which was drunk by all present.

Col. Robert F. Tate was host of a dinner at the Harvey House on Thursday. Miss Marguerite Heard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Heard, was guest of honor at a tea on Sunday at the quarters of Lieut. P. D. Parkinson. Col. and Mrs. William H. Allaire were dinner hosts at the Country Club last Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, complimentary to Mrs. Charles Whitehead and Miss Whitehead, of Denver. Mrs. Charles E. Coates and Mrs. E. M. Coates gave a bridge party on Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Anson Mills and daughter, Mrs. W. W. Overton, of Washington. Mrs. James S. Parker entertained with bridge on Thursday. Mrs. Herbert Crean, Mrs. W. T. Cary and Miss Trippett won the prizes.

Mrs. Walter C. Gullion and Mrs. Frederick R. Palmer were bridge hostesses at the Country Club on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Henry B. Lewis, who, with Lieutenant Lewis, leaves El Paso on Sunday for Honolulu. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Peter Hulme, Mrs. Cyrus A. Dolph and Miss Valeria Garrard. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell were hosts at luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. H. Pershing, cousins of Gen. John J. Pershing. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton was guest of honor at a dinner at the Sheldon Hotel on Monday, given by the officers of his staff. Covers were laid for twelve.

Col. Alfred Hasbrouck and sister, Mrs. Peter Hulme, entertained on Monday with a farewell party complimentary to Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton and daughters, who left the post this week for their new home at Fort Leavenworth. The regimental band of the 20th Infantry furnished a delightful musical program. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Harry L. Jordan and Mrs. B. P. Nicklin. Chaplain Axton was presented with a handsome silver vase, the gift of the officers of the regiment, as a token of their appreciation of his splendid work and friendship. Chaplain Axton and family will long be remembered by all who have met them both at the garrison and in the city.

Capt. Martin L. Crimmins was host of a luncheon at the club house of the 16th Infantry on Monday. Following the luncheon the party motored to Ysleta down the valley. Major and Mrs. James Parker entertained with an informal dinner on Wednesday.

Miss Genevieve Hornbrook entertained with a tea and handkerchief shower on Thursday in honor of Miss Marguerite Heard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, whose marriage to Lieut. John F. Conklin will take place early in April. Refreshments were served, tea being poured by Mrs. E. R. Warner McCabe. A bridge party was given on Thursday at the Officers' Club by Mrs. Frederick Boye. Prizes were won by Mesdames Mann, Spalding, Pope, Glassford and Miss Sue Holcomb. Mrs. Harvey M. Hobbs entertained the Army Bridge Club on Thursday. The prize was won by Miss Valeria Garrard.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite Heard, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard, 13th Cav., to Lieut. John French

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Conklin, C.E., will take place April 11 at the club of the officers of the 8th Cavalry at this post. Lieutenant Conklin, who is stationed at Washington Barracks, will reach El Paso on April 8. Miss Amy Heard will attend her sister as maid of honor and the bridesmaids will be Miss Pauline Beckwith, of Coronado, Cal., and Miss Mary Comstock, of Providence, R.I., the latter of whom is at present the guest of the bride-elect. Capt. William C. Sherman, of the Corps of Engineers, will be the best man and Lieuts. Jack W. Heard and Falkner Heard, brothers of Miss Heard, will also be in the wedding party.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 11, 1917.

An affair long to be remembered was the bridge and masquerade dance given by Mrs. E. F. Witsell, Lieut. Harry Deiber and Lieut. E. F. Witsell on Friday night at the Administration Building. Over 100 couples attended. The costumes were most novel. Mrs. Robert Dunner won the ladies' prize. She was dressed as Sister Eleanor, while Capt. C. R. Bennett won the gentlemen's prize when he was costumed as a Chinaman. The card guests were not in costume. The prize-winners were Mrs. J. L. Mason and Capt. T. A. Baldwin.

Major and Mrs. W. B. Cochran entertained at Young's Rathskeller on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Yates, Q.M.C., passengers on the transport Thomas for the mainland. Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Lyon had as their guest on Sunday Lieut. Corday W. Cutchin, of Schofield. Mrs. T. J. Camp entertained at bridge on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. J. L. Mason. Madame Pearson and Mrs. R. A. Wheeler were prize-winners. Others present were Mesdames Mason, Palmer, Hunt, Dashiell, Hardigg, Calder, Barker, Stumberg, Wheeler, Bennett, Lewis, Rosenbaum, Halloran, Witsell, Cochran, Miss Deede Rosenbaum, Miss Campbell and Madame Pearson.

Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn on Wednesday entertained at dinner as a farewell to Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Scott, who left for the States on the Thomas for their new station. Major and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum had as dinner guests on Wednesday Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell and Col. W. Weigel. The 32d Infantry arrived at Fort Shafter on March 6 to relieve the 1st Infantry, which has been on guard duty here for the past month. Many of the officers of the regiments have been entertained by the officers of Fort Shafter.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Bennett had as dinner guests on Thursday Capt. P. R. Manchester and Lieut. Carl L. Cohen. On Sunday Capt. John Curry dined with Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Crystal. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell dined in Honolulu as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Deering. Mrs. R. A. Wheeler received on Tuesday for the Card Club. Mrs. Jack Hayes held highest score. Miss Bonnie Scott was house guest of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Dashiell, and Miss Eleanor Scott of Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Hartshorn, for a few days before the sailing of the Thomas.

Each transport takes many of the Shafter garrison to the mainland. The Thomas on Saturday had as passengers from the post Col. and Mrs. D. L. Howell, Chaplain and Mrs. W. R. Scott, the Misses Bonnie and Eleanor Scott, Major and Mrs. F. Grant and Miss Grant. Before sailing of the transport the Artillery and 2d Infantry bands alternated in playing on the dock. Lunching on Thursday with Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Bennett were Major and Mrs. F. Grant and Miss Grant. Mrs. Frank Grant and Miss Dorothy Grant were guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Wheeler for a few days before the sailing of the transport.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul S. Reinecke were dinner hosts for Mrs. Robert Clark, of Fort Ruger, on Sunday. Dr. Lauren S. Eckels dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Frank A. Sloan on Sunday. When the Misses McChesney entertained at dinner Thursday at the Young Rathskeller Lieuts. E. A. Sharrer, W. H. Britton and R. G. Guyer were those present from Shafter. Many from the fort attended the dinner-dance at the Country Club on Thursday. Giving dinners were Lieut. C. B. Lyman and Major H. O. Williams. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston entertained on the St. Louis on Thursday for Judge and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Wheeler, Capt. Eugene Robertson and Captain Echols. After dinner all motored to the Country Club for the full moon dance.

Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Harbold returned on Tuesday from Maui and will spend several days in Honolulu at the Young Hotel. Captain Harbold has been on duty with the National Guard of Hawaii in Maui for eight months. Lieut. Carl A.

Hardigg has charge of the post library since the departure of Chaplain Scott. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Spanish War Veterans held their regular dance and reception in Mansfield Hall on Friday. Over 100 couples of the enlisted men were present. A lively interest is always taken by all the non-coms. in social doings at the hall, as a most enjoyable evening is always furnished.

Combat firing can be heard all day at the fort these days, for the examining board is busy with examinations of the lieutenants. The post athletic field is a most busy place, for the regular post series will commence in a short time and the teams are getting into shape.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 15, 1917.

The 25th Infantry Club was the scene of a bridge tea on Thursday when the ladies of the regiment entertained for the ladies of the Artillery brigade and the 32d Infantry. Holders of highest scores were Mesdames Schley, Gregg, Baxter, Sneed, Lowe and Dickinson. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Peale had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Pridgen, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Bratton.

Col. and Mrs. Hodges entertained at dinner on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Blasland, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Capt. and Mrs. Gienty, of Honolulu, have been spending several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Charles D. Daly. Capt. and Mrs. Pridgen were dinner hosts on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Sneed, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Peale, Captains Bankhead and Ulio.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball entertained at a luncheon on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham and Mr. and Mrs. Potter, of Honolulu; Capt. and Mrs. Riggs and Lieut. and Mrs. Estes, Sunday supper guests of Capt. and Mrs. Sneed were Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Captains Ulio and Bankhead.

At a progressive dinner Major and Mrs. Austin entertained on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cain, Lieut. and Mrs. Vanderveer, the Misses Margaret and Katherine Treat, Lieutenants Arnold, McQuillin and Greenwald.

Col. and Mrs. Ragan motored out from Honolulu on Sunday and were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Thomas. Capt. and Mrs. Riggs gave a dinner on Wednesday in honor of Miss Martha Clow, of Chicago. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. McIntyre, Colonel Brett, Lieutenants Murphy and McQuillin. Captain Kelleher gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Gregg and Major Longan. Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball had as dinner guests on Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Fallow, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dillingham.

Jane and Charles Rice celebrated their birthday anniversaries on Friday. The little folks participating were Margaret Blasland, Elizabeth Gregg, MacArthur Manchester, Roberta Thomas, Robert Meals, Elizabeth Van Way, George Van Way, Elizabeth Gleason, George Kumpe, John Richardson, Barbara Lowe, Harry Blodgett, Alexander Rossiter, Clara Leonard, Charles Leonard, Robert Sears and David Sears.

Major and Mrs. Sorley entertained Capt. and Mrs. Knight and Lieutenant Bonesteel at dinner on Monday. Dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Littlebrant on Monday were Capt. and Mrs. Day and Mrs. Allen Smith. Mrs. Snow was hostess on Friday at a large bridge tea in honor of Miss Harriet Hungerford, of Pasadena.

On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. John R. Thomas, jr., entertained at dinner at the Haleiwa Hotel for Capt. and Mrs. Pridgen, Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Meals, Capt. and Mrs. Knight and Mrs. John J. Boniface.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, March 17, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. O'Brien and Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Forbes were a jolly little party who went in for dinner and the dance at the Tirolvi on Saturday night. Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse sailed Sunday on the S.S. Cartago for New Orleans, en route to Hot Springs, Ark., where she hopes to derive much benefit from the baths and treatment, after which she will visit relatives in the homeland before returning to the Isthmus. Mrs. J. B. Barnes had as her guests for bridge on Saturday Capt. and Mesdames Moss, Glade, Bugbee and Huntington, Miss Ellis and Lieut. and Mrs. Cedric Lewis, when prizes were awarded Mrs. Bugbee, Lieutenant Lewis and Captain Bugbee.

Capt. and Mrs. Wills were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Milburn, of Quarry Heights, on Sunday, and that afternoon they, with Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Boyers, went to Bella Vista Beach for swimming, ending with supper at the Soldiers' Club. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis were Sunday dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, and that evening they dined with Capt. and Mrs. Moss. The following day they left for station at Gatun, and for a few days Mrs. Lewis and baby daughter were with Mrs. Charles H. Muir. Mrs. Wiley and little Huletto and Mrs. Partello and "Joe-Boy" spent Monday in Colon, lunching at the Washington.

At a party on Tuesday Mrs. Wills had Mesdames Bugbee, Erick and Twyman and Miss Ellis and the Misses Johnson in to help Miss Cornelia Johnson with some of her sewing. Several delightful parties were given the past week in honor of Miss Cornelia Johnson, who is to be married to Capt. Charles A. Dravo on April 2. On Thursday Mrs. E. H. Forbes entertained for her with a bridge-luncheon. Others present were Mesdames Anowsmith and Robinson and Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl, from Otis; Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Earl Wilson, of Camp Gaillard; also Mesdames Miller, Partello, Glade, Bugbee, Lanphier, O'Brien, Klingensmith and Brown and Misses Elizabeth Johnson and Edith Ellis. Prizes were won by Mesdames Miller, Glade, Klingensmith and Miss Clagett.

Mrs. Herman Glade gave a luncheon and handkerchief shower for Miss Johnson to-day at Hotel Washington, when a profusion of red roses and hyacinths decorated the pretty table, and the place-cards were in the shape of roses, on which were written questions to be answered by names of the rose family, and the one guessing the largest number of questions correctly a prize was given, which resulted in a tie between Miss Cornelia Johnson and Miss Ellis, but upon cutting Miss Ellis won.

Capt. Wilford Twyman, in command of Company D, on Monday relieved the company of the 10th Infantry that had been doing duty as lock guard at Pedro Miguel, and on Wednesday Mrs. Twyman and three children joined Captain Twyman there and they will camp in one of the empty sets of quarters during the time that this company is stationed there. Mrs. Glade and Mrs. Huntington left Thursday to spend the time that Captain Glade is at Fort Randolph at the Washington Hotel. Mrs. Twyman was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Wills on Tuesday.

To celebrate their fourteenth wedding anniversary, Capt. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley were hosts last night at the jolliest of Dutch suppers. The supper table was beautiful in its setting of green palms and with its decorations in the green of Old Ireland, little silk shamrock flags adorning the huge mound of tempting, delicious salad. Outside on the lawn the regimental band played during the whole of the evening. Those enjoying this happy occasion were Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, from Fort Grant; Colonels Johnson and Hagadora; Capt. and Mesdames Moss, Huguet and Partello, Dr. and Mrs. Klingensmith, Dr. Dunham, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Chaplain and Mrs. Miller, Mesdames Bittling, Twyman, Barnes, Hopson, Lanphier, Bugbee and Nolan, Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson and Edith Ellis, Mr. Morrell, Lieutenants Murray and Humphrey and Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. Glade, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Huntington were guests of Mrs. Roberts, of Fort Randolph, at luncheon yesterday. Among those spending this week-end out of the post are Major and Mrs. Miller, who are at the Washington; Mrs. S. H. Hopson, the guest of Mrs. Herman, of Balboa Heights; Miss Pauline Moss, who is with Mrs. Cedric Lewis, of Gatun; Mrs. W. D. Willis, who is with Mrs. Harry Lee Ferguson, of Colon, and Billy Hopson and Billy Willis, who are with their fathers on the Atlantic side. Colonel Johnson, Colonel Hag-



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dorn, Major Miller, Major Waterhouse and Major Gowen, who have been taking a test ride with other field officers this past week, returned to the post last night.

Mrs. Moss and little "Buddy" spent to-day with Mrs. Chrisman, of Gatun. Katherine Twyman is the guest of Peggy Edwards, at Quarry Heights, and to-night will be one of a dozen little friends who will be Peggy's guests at a birthday party in celebration of her eleventh birthday anniversary. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Partello's dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Clinton Russell and Mrs. Lanphier, and on the following evening Lieut. William E. Larned dined with them.

CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Fort Mills, P.I., Feb. 15, 1917.

The Topside Club was the scene of an impressive gathering on Feb. 10, when the Artillery garrison gave a farewell banquet in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. The profuse decorations of palms and flowers transformed the club into a bower of tropical loveliness. Speeches were made by General Bailey, Colonel Phillips and Colonel Hearn. Major Jenks sang one of his favorite songs. The banquet was followed by a large ball in the administration building. A cabaret supper-dance was given by Capt. and Mrs. Rollo F. Anderson at the Nipa Club Feb. 8. Two bands alternated in furnishing music. The guests were entertained by professional talent from Manila. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Col. and Mesdames Phillips, Hearn, Frick and Williams, Miss Williams, Major and Mrs. Jenks, Miss Jenks, Major Fassett, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mesdames Turtle, Cochen, Bell, Smith, Terrell, Colvin, Vose, Tanner, Weeks, McLeary, Avery, Alley, Patterson, Henderson, Captain Patterson, Mrs. Lipscomb, Lieuts. and Mesdames Porter, McCammon, Cordiner, Perley, McLaughlin, French, Torney, Dailey, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Chaplain Arnold, Misses Morse, Arnold, Kimball, Curtis, Barrett, Willis, Lieutenants Bren, Stanley, Johnson, Toohey, Sullivan and Morrissey.

Miss Catherine Arnold this week gave a dance at the Nipa Club, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Over a hundred guests were present. Col. and Mrs. Phillips were guests of honor on Friday at a hop-dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Cochen. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Hearn entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Lieut. and Mrs. White gave a dinner on Sunday, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Morse, and for Miss Morse, Capt. and Mrs. McCaughey, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieutenant Cole. A dinner was given during the week by Miss Cornelia Curtis for Misses Dorothy Jenks, Eleanor Williams, Jessie Morse, Juanita Kimball, Catherine Arnold, Lieutenants Stanley, Johnson, Toohey, MacDill, Montgomery, Du Hamel and Cole.

Miss Orlina Bailey entertained at bridge on Saturday in honor of the Misses Barrette. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith were hosts at a bridge dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Frick. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson had as dinner guests on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. McLeary, Mrs. Lee Lipscombe, Capt. and Mrs. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott.

Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt, Capt. and Mrs. Weeks, Miss Franklin, Lieutenants Buyers and Bren. Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett gave a dinner on Feb. 2 for Major and Mrs. Clake, Major Fassett, Capt. and Mesdames Smith, Tanner, Donavin and Bell. Col. and Mrs. Williams were hosts at dinner on Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips and for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Clake, Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Captain Oberly, Miss Curtis, Miss Williams and Lieutenant Montgomery.

Capt. and Miss Abbott gave a large dinner Feb. 11 at the Nipa Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Capt. and Mrs. Rodney Smith entertained on Sunday in honor of Lieutenants Perley, U.S.N. Capt. and Mrs. Terrell had as dinner guests on Sunday Captain Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Torney, Misses Margaret and Lydia Barrette. Lieut. and Mrs. Torney were hosts at luncheon on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder, Misses Barrette, Major and Mrs. Hutton and Miss Hutton were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder over the week-end. Mr. and Mrs. French spent the week-end on the Rock as the guests of Major and Mrs. Rutherford.

Major and Mrs. Rutherford entertained at a luncheon Feb. 11 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. French, and for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs. Gandy, Lieutenant Stokely and Mrs. Stokely.

Capt. and Miss Abbott and Dr. and Mrs. Moore were guests of Major and Mrs. Rutherford at luncheon on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert C. Brady, 9th Cav., spent Sunday with Col. and Mrs. Kimball. They were welcomed with much enthusiasm by their many friends on the Rock. Capt. and Mrs. Weeks were hosts at dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Capt. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton and Lieut. and Mrs. Perley.

On Feb. 14 Capt. and Mrs. Phipps entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Major and Mrs. Rutherford were hosts at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Frick, Major and Mrs. Clake, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Cap-

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tain Patterson. Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton and family left for the States on the February transport.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Feb. 15, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Everett D. Barlow, 31st Inf., and their small son, Wayne, are leaving the post to-day for the States, Captain Barlow having completed three years of foreign service in the Islands. On Friday Gen. and Mrs. Liggett entertained with a dinner party for Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, of Manila; Mr. and Mrs. Cohn, Colonel Barth, Colonel Zalinski, Dr. Macamie and Major Burt. Capt. and Mrs. George M. Lee, guests of Captain Pearce, will return to their home at Camp Stotsenburg to-day.

Last Sunday Mrs. O'Hara and her mother, Mrs. Westlake, left on the Warren for the Southern Island trip. They will return to their home next week. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank C. Mahin, 31st Inf., are house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Casteel, 15th Cav., for a few days. Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, wife of Captain Bartlett, 15th Inf., arrived this week from China and will be the guest of friends on the post and in Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Garrison, of Corregidor, are visiting in Manila this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Archibald D. Cowley, 8th Inf., and their small daughter, Jacqueline, left last week for China, where they will stay some time, visiting friends. Capt. and Mrs. Alvin W. Schoenleber, M.C., returned to their home here last week after a month's stay at Camp John Hay, Baguio. Last Wednesday Major and Mrs. Connor gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Liggett, Gen. and Mrs. Hall, Col. and Mrs. Hinds, Major and Mrs. Shepard, Col. de las Heras and Mrs. Switzer.

Gen. and Mrs. Morrison were hosts at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Sterrett, Capt. and Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Mallon, Mrs. Dugan, of Camp Stotsenburg, and Colonel Smith. Major and Mrs. Shepard gave a supper Tuesday for about thirty guests. Mrs. E. D. McDonald, mother of Lieut. D. P. McDonald, 8th Inf., arrived on the last transport and is the guest of her son.

Major and Mrs. George McD. Weeks were hosts at dinner Monday for ten. Major and Mrs. Preston Brown, 31st Inf., entertained informally Tuesday evening at their home in the Infantry garrison.

The 1st and 2d Battalions of the 31st Infantry arrived this week from Los Baños for their annual maneuvers with the Infantry brigade, under command of General Morrison. Lieut. Philip Caldwell, recently transferred from the 9th Cavalry, has arrived on the post and been assigned to the 31st Infantry. Lieut. John F. Wall, 15th Cav., will return this week from the Southern Islands, where he has been visiting for a few weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. Bruce Magruder returned Wednesday from Camp John Hay, where they have been spending some time. Mrs. Magruder received by cable yesterday the news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Lot, of San Antonio.

Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th Cav., left Tuesday for Camp Stotsenburg, where he will join his regiment on maneuvers. Mrs. William H. Hay, wife of Colonel Hay, 15th Cav., left last week for China and Japan, to spend several months traveling. Capt. Paul H. Clark, 8th Inf., will leave on the Thomas for the States, where he will spend a month's leave.

Lieut. John M. McDowell, recently transferred to the 2d Field Artillery, left Tuesday for Camp Stotsenburg to join his new regiment. Lieut. William J. Wrons, 2d F.A., returned to his home at Camp Stotsenburg this week with the athletes from that post that took part in the military meet held at the carnival in Manila.

From among the letters of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, that are to be published in book form next fall, we take the following letter written by one John La Mountain to General Butler at Fort Monroe, July 31, 1861, as an illustration of the early use of balloons for aeronautical reconnaissance in warfare. The letter reads: "Dear sir: I have made two ascensions this morning. My first did not reach an altitude of but about 400 feet. My second, from which I have just returned, I attained the altitude of about 1,400 feet, which gave me an excellent opportunity for observations, the results of which are as follows: In the rear of the battery on Sewall's Point, obscured from the water side by trees, is a cleared tract upon which I counted fifty-two tents, besides six bush

tents in their rear. I could distinctly see Tanner's Creek, but could not observe any appearance of works progressing in that vicinity. For twenty miles I could trace distinctly the James river, but could not discover any movements thereon. From 'Pigs' Point' I could count about forty tents. I should judge about half a mile in the rear of the battery—and about opposite from Newport News, and like the tents at Sewall's Point behind a cluster of trees. I could not discover any encampments beyond Newport News or in the direction of Yorktown, except about half way from the Bethel Church and Yorktown I could see a small cluster of tents. In Black river I could see nothing but one sloop I saw in my ascent last week."

Just what it means to conduct a campaign in Mesopotamia in the hot season according to the traditional British ideas of comfort is indicated by a London correspondent with the Anglo-Indian army in that country. He writes: "All through the last hot weather we were fighting conditions which filled India with convalescents. Preparations are in hand which, it is hoped, will materialize into the provision of ice plants at all the big stations on the line of communications, soda-water factories calculated to turn out so much per head per day, frozen meat to be conveyed up-stream in insulated barges, vegetable gardens of over 3,000 acres, grass-farms for hay to save transport, bhoosa (chopped straw) presses, a chicken farm at the base, dairy farms, provision for sterilized milk, a more systematized arrangement for the purchase of fresh meat and local produce, labor and transport-saving apparatus such as gravity rollers and atta mills, and field force canteens, with their special staffs and their own transport barges and steamers. Tenting will be improved, and more matting roofing and hut shelters provided.

"The capture of Bagdad by the English has tremendous religious and moral significance to the Mohammedans of Turkey. This is in many respects the most startling capture made by the Allies since the war began," says Dr. James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in a statement issued in Boston, Mass., on March 15. "The Turks have lost their sacred shrines, Mecca and Medina, to the Arabs and now the seat of the caliphate for five hundred years and the tombs of their great caliphs are in the hands of the 'infidels.' The Turks have never dreamed that dissolution of the empire could commence at that end. They have regarded Bagdad and the holy cities as the last Turkish stronghold, and to which they of the west could flee when Constantinople and their western possessions passed from their hands. There is evidence that this will mark the beginning of a withdrawal of Turkish forces from the northern line of defense. Private advices show that preparations to that end were in contemplation six weeks ago. It is impossible to rush supplies and reinforcements to the Bagdad region as the single line of railroad from Constantinople lacks yet some one hundred and fifty miles from reaching Bagdad and could easily be cut in the vicinity of Mersine and Alexandretta. The Turkish forces operating in the north-east against the Russians are from one to two hundred miles beyond the rail head at Angora."

Like their colleagues in France the Catholic priests of Germany have been fighting in the ranks of the army and have suffered heavy losses. The Catholic Tribune, of Dubuque, Iowa, gives the following statistics and comment concerning this phase of Europe's warfare: "Before the war the Archdiocese of Cologne had 450 students of theology, now there are 90; Paderborn had 250 as compared with 24; Treves, 230, now 70; Rottenburg, from 30 to 40, now 6. For the Bavarian dioceses and archdioceses the same proportion obtains: Augsburg, 140 to 15; Bamberg, 47 to 29; Eichstätt, 87 to 21, among these being 5 Bulgarians; Munich, 97 to 8; Freising, 174 to 29; Passau, 80 to 8; Ratisbon, 185 to 18; Speyer, 65 to 4; and Würzburg, 90 to 6. The few who remain have nearly all been dismissed from military service on account of sickness or serious wounds. Of the theologians from Bavarian dioceses 128 have been killed at the front. These figures convey a gloomy message, as most of the German dioceses were short of priests before the war. Moreover, the upper classes of the schools from which the seminaries usually receive their candidates have been almost done away with by the war. For instance, the seminary of Rottenburg will not have any ordinations to the priesthood in 1918, as there is no fourth class in the Catholic theological department of the high school in Tübingen."

A correspondent sends us some verses entitled "I've Done My Bit on the Border," written by W. A. Graham, captain, 3d Iowa Infantry. They conclude as follows:

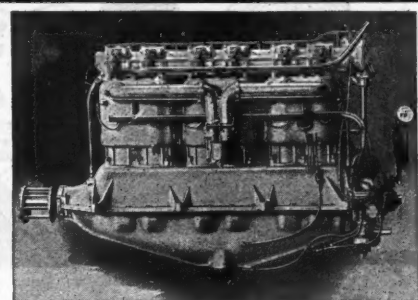
I've done my fill of the Border,
Of Greasers and Border men,
I've done my bit and I stand to quit,
And never take on again.

But I seem to know, when the bugles blow
And I hear the reveille,
That my blood will heat and my pulses beat
No matter where I may be.

And I'll yearn to go—with a burning yearn
That only the soldier feels;
To slave and sweat in the heat and wet,
To straighten and click my heels.

But I've done my bit on the Border,
And now, thank God, I'm free—
Although I know, when the bugles blow,
They'll have a call for me.

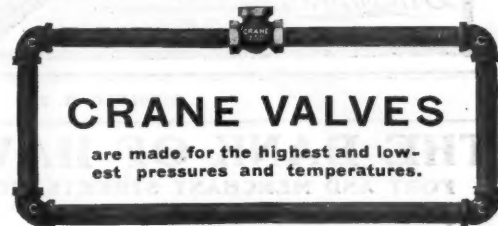
Among the patents issued during the two weeks ending March 13, 1917, and reported by Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye are the following: Aerial bomb, No. 1,218,871; airplanes Nos. 1,218,387, 1,219,285; airships Nos. 1,218,456, 1,219,122, 1,219,123, 1,219,124, 1,219,125; airship or dirigible balloon, No. 1,219,121; artillery ammunition package, Nos. 1,218,814, 1,218,706; cartridge holder, No. 1,117,966; firearm, No. 1,217,974; guns, Nos. 1,218,349, 1,218,458; breech-loading ordnance, No. 1,217,959; machine for forming projectile shells, No. 1,218,143; bolt-action shoulder arm, No. 1,218,263; destruction of submarines, No. 1,218,586; torpedo guard for ships, No. 1,218,371; submarine torpedo, No. 1,218,546; projectile, No. 1,218,832; land torpedo, No. 1,219,028; Patent No. 1,219,209 for pulling attachment



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"Through the generosity of Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., of this town, the Montclair Rifle Club Battalion is the proud possessor of two Lewis machine guns, the personal gift of the inventor," says the Montclair (N.J.) Times. "The Lewis machine gun which has been called 'the Belgium rattlesnake,' because of the work it has done in Europe, is a gas operated, air-cooled magazine-fed arm, weighing approximately twenty-five pounds and capable of firing about 500 shots per minute, although single shots may be fired at will. There are only sixty-two parts to the gun proper, exclusive of the accessories which are not a part of the gun, and the gun can be stripped and assembled with the aid of a cartridge and a small spanner-wrench in a remarkably short time. While not regarded primarily as a shoulder arm, the Lewis gun may be used by any strong man and may be fired in any position. At a meeting of the military committee of the rifle club, the formation of a machine-gun company was approved and a sufficient number of men have already enrolled to make the success of the new company a certainty. Montclair is fortunate in having Colonel Lewis on its list of patriotic, public spirited gentlemen and the battalion is to be congratulated on its acquisition."

The du Pont Powder Company issued the following statement regarding the ability to supply military powder to the Government from its Wilmington, Del., offices on March 25: "The du Pont Company is in a position to meet any demands that the Government may make for military explosives. Its capacity is such that it believes it can take care both of its present foreign contracts and any United States Government requirements. It is now installing at its various plants, and will have ready for operation about May 1, additional capacity of 95,000 pounds of smokeless powder a day. The difference between the capacity needed to meet foreign contract requirements and the full capacity will probably satisfy the Government; in any event the home needs will be given every consideration."

A Marine Corps note from Fort Worth, Texas, says: "The shock that Abou Ben Adhem experienced when he was awakened by the angel had nothing on the surprise that Guy D. Wilson, a cub reporter, furnished the editor of the Fort Worth Record. Wilson was sent to visit recruiting stations and bring in the names of men enlisted that day. After a call at the United States Marine Corps, he decided he would give up newspaper work and follow the fortunes of the 'soldiers of the sea.' He sent his report back to the editor by messenger. The following edition of the Record published a long list of recruits, and—'Lo, Guy Wilson's name led all the rest.'"

A Philadelphia ship broker has bought from the War Department the seagoing suction dredge Gedney, which will be converted into a schooner for foreign trade. This is the first time, so far as known, that a vessel of this character has been changed to a merchant vessel to work under canvas. The engines have been removed and sold for junk.

Visitor—"With sharks and submarines about I guess you fellows that live along the shore have some exciting sensations?"
Old Salt—"Sure we do! Not that I've seen any sharks or 'subs,' but I read the papers, like the rest of you lubbers."—Judge.

The annual report of the surgeon general of the British navy shows that one curious effect of the battle of Jutland was an increase in appendicitis among the crews of the ships engaged.



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